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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines trends in the well-being of California's children, focusing on factors influencing adolescents. The statistical portrait is based on trends in 33 indicators of well-being in 4 areas: (1) family economics, including child poverty rate, median family income, youth unemployment, children in families receiving TANF, child hunger, child care, and child support; (2) health, including uninsured children, Medi-Cal and Healthy Families enrollment, teen births, smoking, drug use, mental health, prenatal care, and infant mortality; (3) education, including high school dropout rate, reading and math skills, per pupil expenditure, and children in Head Start; and (4) safety, including child abuse and neglect rates, foster care, gun violence, juvenile incarceration, and youth homicide. The data book's introduction details key findings, discusses data interpretation, and makes recommendations for public and private organizations, parents, and local communities. The first part of the data book details findings for each indicator, focusing on national averages and California's state rank, and on trends from the mid- to late-1990s. Racial/ethnic differences in indicators are presented when available. The second part contains summary tables organized by indicator detailing state

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and county findings. The data book's findings indicate that currently teens are more likely to complete high school, less likely to be unemployed, and less likely to become parents at an early age than were teen several years ago. Compared to teens in other states, California teens are less likely to have health insurance and more likely to be incarcerated. African American and Latino youth experience significantly worse outcomes than other youth on many measures. (KB)

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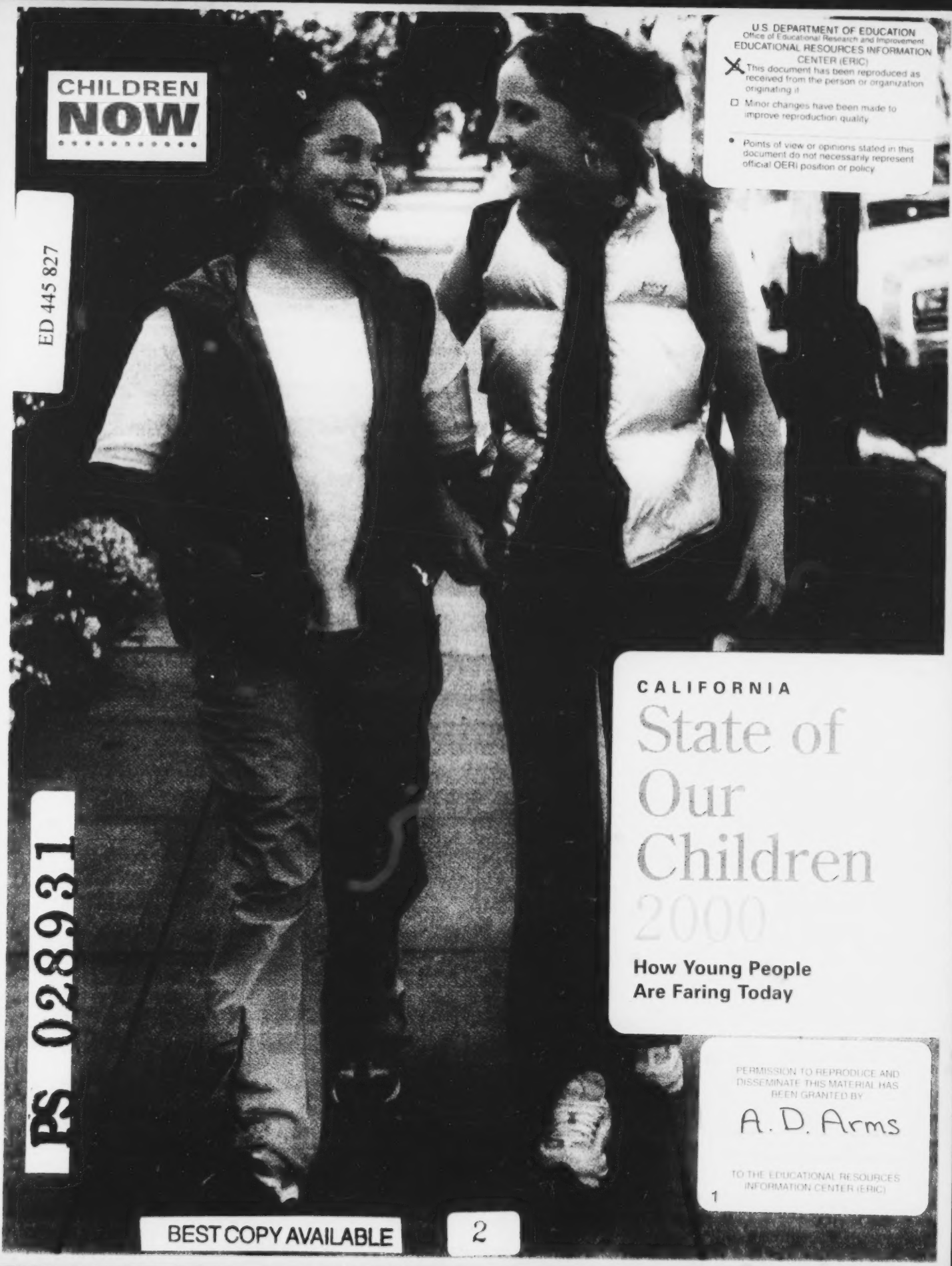

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CALIFORNIA State of Our Children 2000

How Young People Are Faring Today

PS 028931

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Introduction

California is in the middle of a decade of change, during which our adolescent population (youth ages 10 to 17) will increase by 36 percent to nearly five million (4.7) total by 2005. This growth rate is 2.2 times greater than that of California's overall population and three times greater than the nation's overall population. Our adolescent population will be more diverse than ever before, with 7% African American, 12% Asian/Pacific Islander, 42% Latino and 38% white.

What will these changes mean for our state? Will we capitalize on young people's strengths and build upon their resiliency, creativity and energy? Will the years ahead be a productive time in which new public and private sector initiatives give teens more opportunities to develop their skills and enrich their lives? Or will these years be a time of indifference on the part of adults, hoping that teens and communities make it through this period with the least possible difficulties?

While today there are laudable examples of programs around the state making a difference in young people's lives—by helping them stay in school, develop their skills, exert their leadership and contribute to the community—there is no concerted statewide effort to bolster the chances of today's youth.

How Young People Are Faring Today

This report and accompanying *Report Card* show that in a number of areas, California's young people are doing better today compared to several years ago. Teens are more likely to complete high school, less likely to be unemployed and less likely to become parents at an early age.

But, compared to teens in other states, California teens are more likely to live in families who struggle economically and they are less likely to have health coverage. The state also incarcerates young people at a rate higher than that of nearly every other state.

Additionally, there is a troubling disparity: African American and Latino youth experience significantly worse outcomes in many economic, health, education and safety measures. For example, Latino children are more than twice as likely to be poor and to lack health coverage compared to white children; African American youth are more than twice as likely to drop out of school and the state is more than 6 times more likely to incarcerate them compared to white youth. While data on Asian/Pacific Islander youth show outcomes often close to the state average, there are certain sub-groups within this population that are not faring well. Better data for these subgroups is necessary to gain a clearer understanding of their particular challenges and needs.

Not only is California falling behind many other states in fostering young people's capacity to achieve their potential when considering the population overall, but we have especially far to go with Latino youth, where our population growth will be greatest.

The Current Political Environment

On the positive side, new state-level attention to funding K-12 education, combined with a strong economy, have resulted in substantial new resources dedicated to young people's education. Also, at the state and federal levels, momentum is gaining around funding more after-school programs for children and youth, as policymakers realize the growing need among today's working families.

However, there is also evidence that fearful impressions of young people have led many Californians to endorse a highly punitive approach to certain youth, rather than strengthening the preventive measures that have been shown to be effective. In March 2000, voters approved Proposition 21, which stiffened penalties for juvenile offenders and made it possible to imprison more teens in adult facilities. In response, the Legislature proposed allocating $121 million for prevention services, which was vetoed by Governor Davis.

While California has increased its attention and commitment to promoting the healthy development of very young children, relatively few state and local efforts have been undertaken to promote adolescent well-being. California must not merely sit by as a generation of adolescents--unprecedented in its size and diversity—grows up in our communities. We must listen to them, work together to address their challenges and invest our resources in their future.

Where Do We Go From Here?

Securing more opportunities for adolescents and achieving better outcomes requires multiple efforts from the public and private sectors at the state and local levels, parents and caring members of the community. The recommendations detail next steps for all Californians to consider.

Recommendations

Children Now recommends action that can be taken to capitalize on the exciting potential of California's youth:

In the Public Sector

- Recognize the disparities among outcomes for teens of different racial, ethnic and socio-economic groups and sub-groups, and set goals for the elimination of these disparities through data development and collection, program planning and service delivery. Allocate the necessary resources to meet these goals.
- Talk to young people as you develop plans and programs; listen to their concerns and seek their input in creating solutions.
- Assure that new high school achievement standards are paired with significant school improvement efforts and remediation programs, such that all students have a good chance of meeting the expectations.
- Expand adolescents' access to high-quality enrichment programs during out-of-school hours.
- Enact measures to increase adolescents' access to health care and improve the quality of the health care that teens receive.
- Support prevention-oriented approaches to juvenile delinquency.
- Improve data collection systems so that more comprehensive information on important issues for children and youth are publicly available.

In the Private Sector

- Explore ways that your dollars, other resources and expertise can improve young people's education and skills development.
- Inform policymakers about how your company benefits from a well-prepared workforce and the need for investments in young people today.
- Create company policies that recognize that parents of adolescents have as much need for support as parents of young children.

Local Communities

- Map your community's assets and gaps in meeting the diverse needs of its youth population.
- Work through a representative and collaborative process to establish priorities for meeting youth's needs. Be certain to include a substantial number of youth in this effort.
- Share your community's commitment and needs with state policymakers.

Parents

- Talk with your teens, listen to their concerns and share your perspectives and values. Helpful materials about talking to preadolescents about tough issues are available by calling **1-800-CHILD-44**.
- Get involved in your child's education; talk with their teachers; assist them with homework or help them get assistance from others.
- If you are unavailable to supervise your child's after-school activities, form a partnership with your extended family, other parents or neighbors to share the responsibility.
- Communicate your experiences and concerns with state and local policymakers; talk to them about what is needed for young people in your community.

All Californians

- Mentor a young person or share your skills with a group of young people.
- Counter stereotypes about adolescents that you hear in conversations or see in the media.
- Communicate to state policymakers your commitment to young people's well-being; sign up for *Children Are Watching Now* monthly alerts and commit to taking action once a month. Visit **www.childrennow.org** or call **510-763-2444**.

Family Economics

Indicators

1. Children in poverty
2. Low-income children
3. Median income of families
4. Unemployed youth
5. Children receiving TANF
6. Hungry children
7. Child care
8. Child support

1. Children in poverty

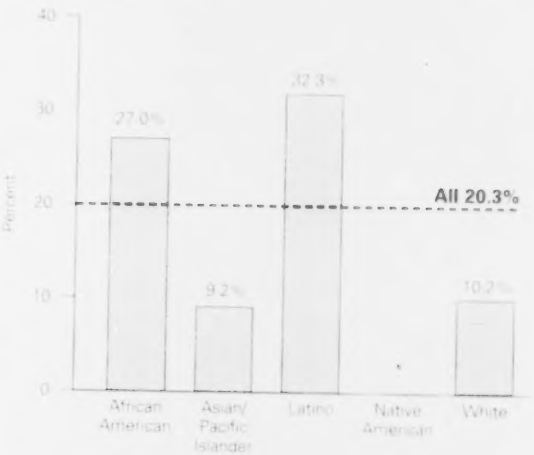
This indicator represents the percentage of children under the age of 18 living at or below the poverty level. The poverty threshold for a family of four with two children was $16,700 in 1999.

California Trend

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Poverty rate	25.5%	25.5%	23.6%	20.3%
Children in poverty *(in millions)*	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9

National Data: 16.9% of all children under 18 were poor in 1999. In 1996, 20.5% of all children were poor.

Children in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1999



* Due to small numbers, reliable rates cannot be calculated.

State Rank: The percentage of children living below the poverty level remains high in California relative to other states. California's average year rank between 1997 and 1999 was 45th of 50 states and the District of Columbia. Its average year rank between 1994 and 1996 was also 45th of 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 2000; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1999; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1998; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1997.

2. Low-income children

This indicator represents the percentage of children and young adults under the age of 19 living at or below 200% of the poverty level, or $32,900 for a family of four in 1998.

California Trend

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Low-income children	48.8%	48.1%	47.2%	46.7%
Number *(in millions)*	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5

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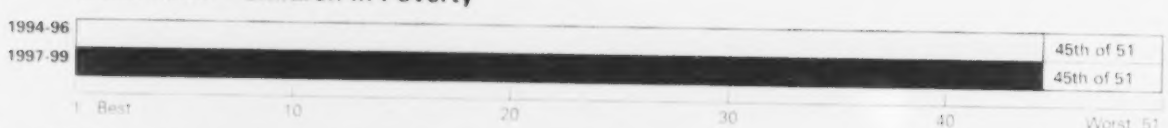
State Rank*: Children in Poverty

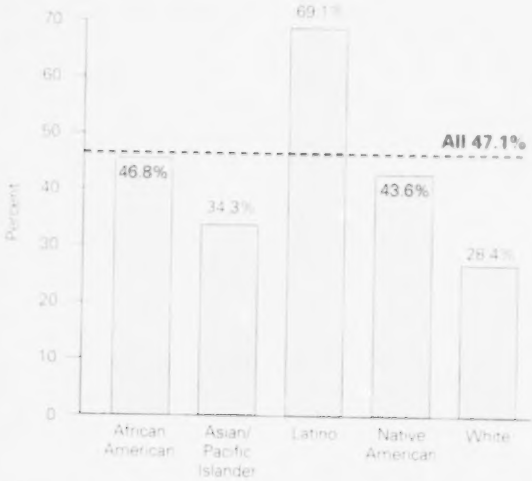


National Data: 39.8% of all children and young adults under 19 years of age lived in low-income families in 1998, an improvement from 43.0% in 1995.

State Rank*: California's average year low-income children rank between 1996 and 1998 was 41st of 50 states and the District of Columbia. Its average year rank between 1993 and 1995 was also 41st of 50 states and the District of Columbia.

* Due to the limited sample size, 3-year average state rankings are more reliable than 1-year state rankings.

Low-income (under 200% of poverty) Children By Race/Ethnicity, California, 1998*



* Race/ethnicity data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS) as calculated by California Department of Finance. Therefore, these data are slightly different from the trend data presented, which were calculated by the United States Census Bureau.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1999; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1998; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1997; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1996.

3. Median income of families

This indicator represents the median yearly income for a four-person family.

California Trend

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Income	$51,519	$53,807	$55,217	$55,209

National Median Income: The median income for a four-person family in 1998 was $56,061 nationally, compared to $49,687 in 1995.

State Rank: In 1998, California's ranking declined to 26th among 50 states and the District of Columbia, compared to 12th in 1995.

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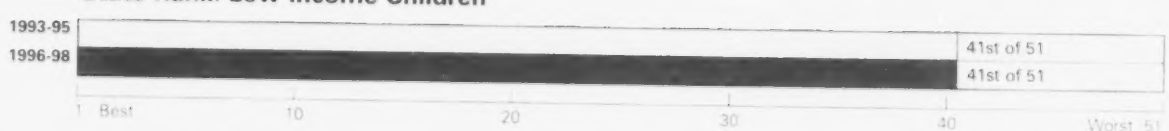
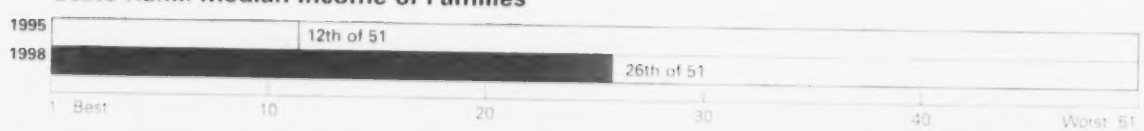
State Rank: Low-income Children



State Rank: Median Income of Families



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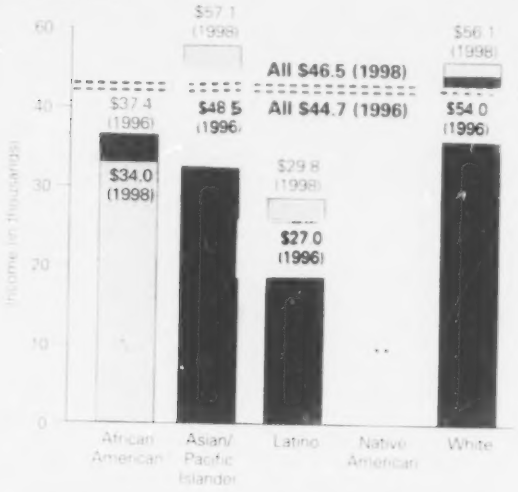
Median Family Income by Race/Ethnicity, California*



* Race/ethnicity median income data are available for all family households only. Therefore, these data are distinct from the trend data presented, which are median income for a *four-person* family household.

** Due to limited survey sample size, reliable Native American median income data are not available.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1999; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1998; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1997; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1996, available online: http://www.census.gov/hhes/income/4person.html

4. Unemployed youth

This indicator represents the number and percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds who are unemployed and are actively looking for work.

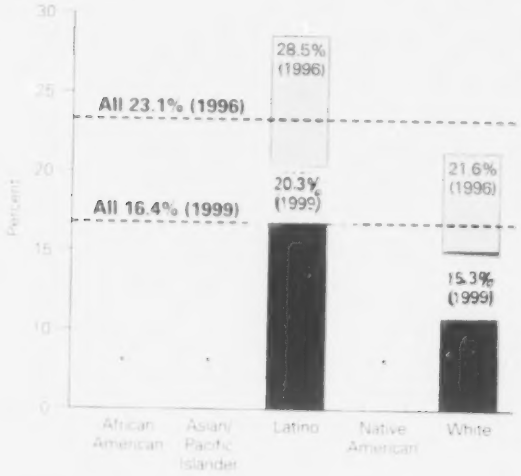
California Trend

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Unemployed youth	23.1%	20.6%	18.5%	16.4%
Number *(in thousands)*	177	152	159	139

National Data: 13.9% of youth 16-19 years old were unemployed and looking for work in 1999. In 1996, 16.7% of all youth were unemployed and looking for work.

State Rank: In 1999, California ranked 37th of 50 states and the District of Columbia in the percentage of unemployed youth 16-19 years old, compared to 47th of 50 states in 1996.

Unemployed Youth by Race/Ethnicity, California



* The Current Population Survey, the primary source for these data, does not support data analyses for these race/ethnic groups due to sample size limitations.

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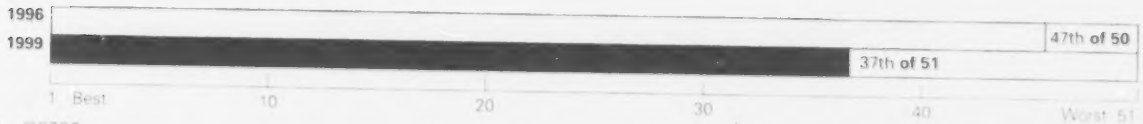
State Rank: Unemployed Youth



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1999*; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1998*; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1997*; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1996*.

5. Children receiving TANF

This indicator represents the average monthly number and percentage of all children ages 0-17 and adolescents ages 10-17 receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

California Trend

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Percentage of all children 0-17 receiving TANF	20.2%	16.7%	15.2%
Number *(in millions)*	1.8	1.5	1.4
Percentage of all children 10-17 receiving TANF	16.8%	14.4%	10.8%
Number	600,000	528,000	399,000

National Data: A monthly average of 5.0 million children, 7.2% of all children ages 0 to 17, received TANF services during fiscal year 1999 (October 1998 to September 1999). This is a decrease from 6.0 million and 8.7% during fiscal year 1998 (the first year for which complete participation data in the new public assistance program were available). Prior to the implementation of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PROWA) of 1996, 8.5 million children and 12.3% of all children in this age group received public assistance during fiscal year 1996.

A monthly average of 1.5 million children ages 10-17 (4.7%) received TANF during fiscal year 1999, compared to 2.0 million children ages 10-17 (6.5%) who received public assistance during fiscal year 1998. Prior to the implementation of the PROWA, 2.7 million (9.0%) children ages 10-17 received public assistance during fiscal year 1996.

State Rank:

Children Ages 0-17: In 1998-99, California ranked 50th of 50 states in the percentage of all children ages 0-17 receiving public assistance. In 1997-98, California also ranked 50th of 50.

Children Ages 10-17: In 1998-99, California ranked 50th of 50 states in the percentage of all children ages 10-17 receiving public assistance. In 1997-98, California also ranked 50th of 50.

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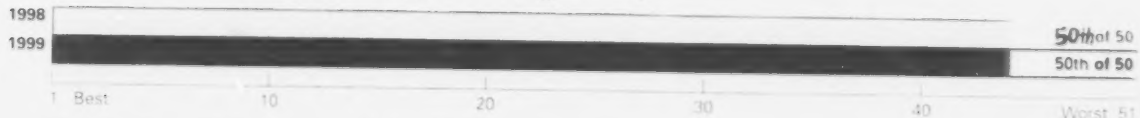
State Rank: Children Receiving TANF (Ages 0-17)



State Rank: Children Receiving TANF (Ages 10-17)

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients, FY 1999*, August 27, 2000 (data presented are for federal fiscal year, October to September of following year); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients, FY 1998*, November 1999; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients, FY 1996*, April 1997, available online: http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/particip/index.htm; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040*, December 1998, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Branch, *Population Estimates for the U.S. and States by Single Year of Age and Sex*, July 1999 and July 1998, available online: http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html

6. Hungry children

This indicator represents the number of children and families who experience "food insecurity," that is, who are not "assured access to enough food for an active, healthy life," as defined and measured by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

California Trend

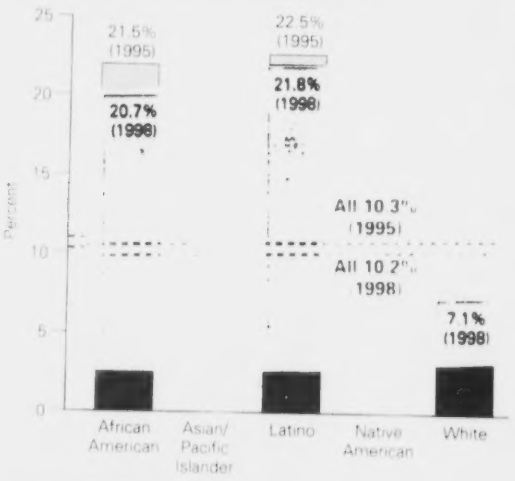
No one agency or organization takes an annual count of "hungry children" in California. The Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), the principal survey used to determine state and national poverty estimates, allows for data estimates of "food insecurity" among all California households only.

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent	14.4%	12.6%	9.5%	12.2%

National Data: In 1998, 10.1% of all households experienced food insecurity, compared to 11.9% in 1995. Additionally, the CPS Food Security Supplement allows for estimates of "food insecurity" among households with children at the national level. In 1998, 15.2% all households with children under 18 years of age experienced some level of food insecurity, compared to 15.4% in 1995.

State Rank: California's average year rank between 1996 and 1998 was 41st of 50 states and the District of Columbia in the percent of all households experiencing food insecurity.

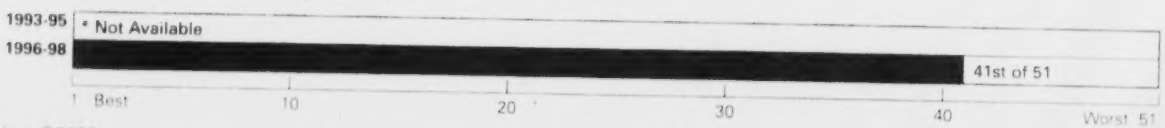
Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Race/Ethnicity, United States*



* The Current Population Survey, the primary source for these data, does not permit data analysis for race/ethnic groups at the state level or for Asian/Pacific Islander and Native American categories at the national level.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Measuring Food Security in the United States: Prevalence of Food Insecurity and Hunger, by State, 1996-98*, September 1999; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Measuring Food Security in the United States: Household Food Security in*

State Rank: Hungry Children



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the United States, 1995-1998 (Advance Report), July 1999; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, *Household Food Security in the United States in 1995: Summary Report of the Food Security Measurement Project*, September 1997.

7. Child care

This indicator represents the number of children ages 0-14 years, whose families need subsidized child care and the percentage being served in subsidized programs.

California Trend

There is no annual count of all children in California whose families need affordable child care.

- A 1998 report of the California State Little Hoover Commission estimated that California is serving only 25% of those eligible for and in need of subsidized child care services.
- From October 1997 to September 1998, California provided subsidies to just over 311,000 children through state and federal assistance programs.
- The Child Care and Development Fund is the major source of federal child care assistance for low- and moderate-income families. The program provides funding to states to subsidize care of the parent's choice, whether in a family child care home, with a relative or in a child care center. Between April and September of 1998, California served 100,640 children through this program, only 7.3% of all children eligible under state rules in effect in October 1997 and just 5.8% of children who would be eligible if state eligibility limits were raised to the federal maximum.

National Average: Data are limited at the national level as well. Between April and September of 1998, 1.5 million children (just 10.3% of those potentially eligible) received child care services nationwide through the federal Child Care and Development Fund for low- and moderate-income families.

State Rank: Not available.

In 1998, the only year for which data are available, California ranked 46th of 49 states and the District of Columbia in the percentage of children served through the federal Child Care and Development Fund of all children eligible for services.

Sources: Milton Marks Commission on California State Government Organization and Economy, Little Hoover Commission, *Caring for Our Children: Our Most Precious Investment* (Sacramento, CA: September 1998); Unpublished data from California Department of Education, Child, Youth, and Family Services Branch, *Estimated Children Served by Program Type*, February 2000; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, *Access to Child Care for Low-Income Working Families*, December 1, 1999, available online: http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ccb/research/ccreport/ccreport.html

8. Child support

This indicator represents the percentage of cases in the state child support system for which some money has been collected. This figure reflects the collections as a percentage of all cases, recognizing that even cases without orders in place represent children awaiting child support.

Continued on next page

California Trend

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent	13.9%	17.2%	21.8%	28.1%*

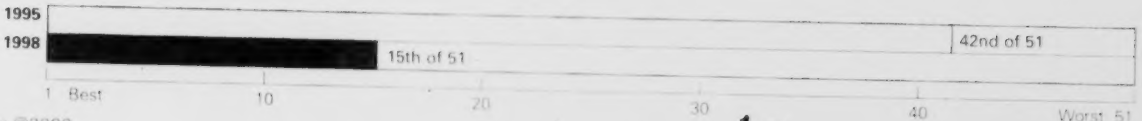
* Estimate based on Department of Health and Human Services' preliminary report

National Average: 22.1% of all child support cases under the United States Office of Child Support Enforcement received some support in 1998. In 1995, 19.0% of all cases received some payment.

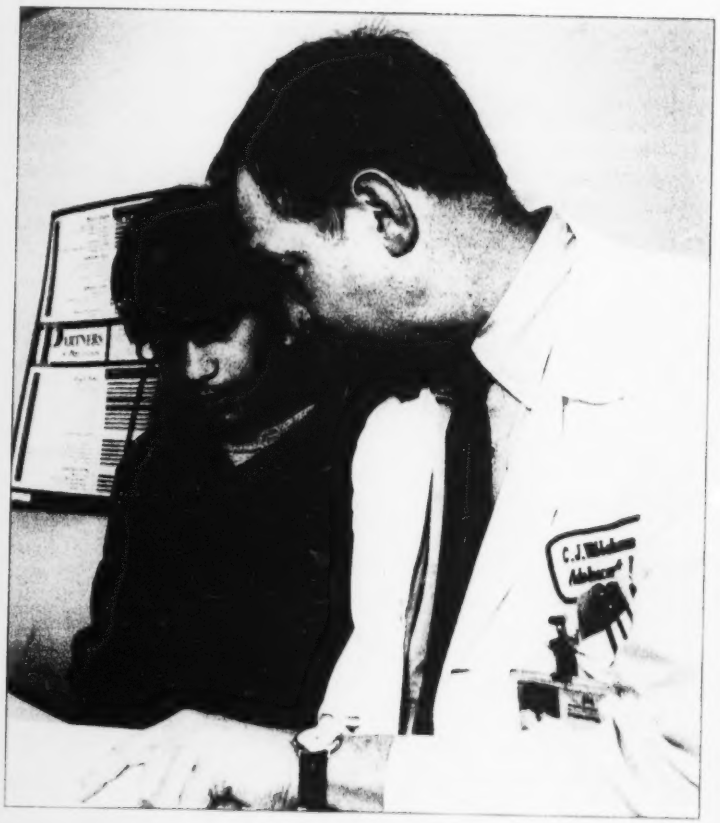
State Rank: In 1998, California ranked 15th of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a marked improvement from 1995 when it ranked 42nd. However, over 7 in 10 families owed child support in California do not receive any payments.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *23rd OCSE Annual Report, Preliminary Data, Table 4*; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *22nd OCSE Annual Report, Tables 32 and 34*; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *21st OCSE Annual Report, Tables 32 and 34*; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, *20th OCSE Annual Report, Tables 32 and 34*, available online http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/prgrpt.htm

State Rank: Child Support



Health



Indicators

1. Uninsured children
2. Children enrolled in Medi-Cal and Healthy Families
3. Teen births
4. Young women diagnosed with chlamydia
5. Smoking
6. Alcohol and drug use
7. Mental health
8. Prenatal care
9. Low birthweight infants
10. Infant mortality
11. Immunizations

1. Uninsured children

This indicator represents the percentage of children under 18 who had *no* health insurance coverage, public or private, through an entire year.

California Trend

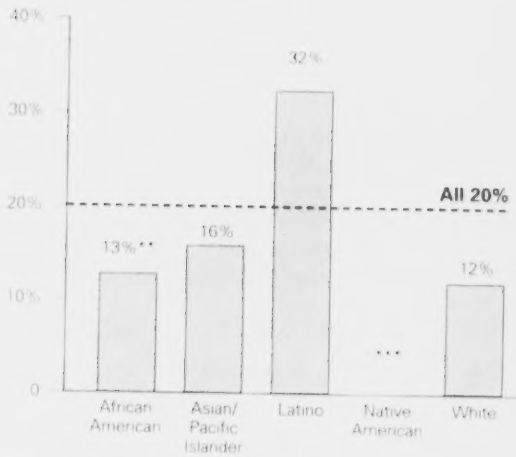
	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent	17.4%	17.8%	18.3%	20.4%
Number *(in millions)*	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9

Note: The trend data above are different from data for uninsured children under 19, which total over 2 million uninsured children in 1998.

National Average: In 1998, 15.4% (nearly 11.1 million) children lacked insurance, an increase from the 13.8% of children (9.8 million) who lacked health insurance in 1995.

State Rank: California's average year rank between 1996 and 1998 was 43rd of 50 states and the District of Columbia, compared to 44th of 51 states between 1993 and 1995.

Percent Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, California 1998*



* Reflects data for children 0-18 years old.

** Estimates for African American children are two-year averages of March 1998 and March 1999 Current Population Survey data, which are more precise than one-year estimates.

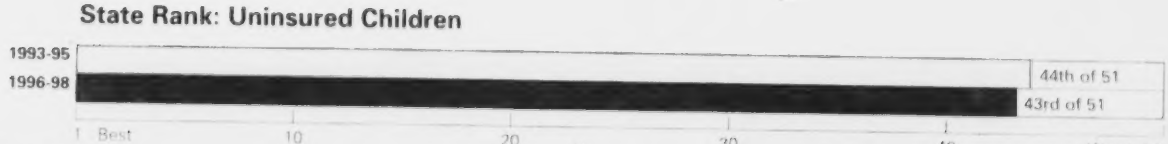
*** Not available.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, *Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State–Children Under 18: 1987 to 1998*, table HI-5; HH Schauffler and ER Brown, *The State of Health Insurance in California, 1999* (Berkeley, CA: Regents of the University of California, January 2000).

2. Children enrolled in Medi-Cal and Healthy Families

This indicator represents the number of children under 19 enrolled in Medi-Cal and Healthy Families, two state and federally funded health insurance programs for low-income families.

State Rank: Uninsured Children



California Trend

Medi-Cal

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number *(in millions)*	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7

The above figures are for July 1996, July 1997, July 1998 and July 1999, respectively. As of November 1999, 838,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for health insurance coverage under the Medi-Cal program.

Healthy Families

	1999	2000
Number enrolled	134,776	302,935
Number disenrolled	3,241	59,411

The above figures are as of July 1999 and July 2000 respectively. As of November 1999, 639,000 uninsured children ages 0-18 were eligible for health insurance coverage under the Healthy Families program.

Data for children eligible but not enrolled are not available through the California Department for Health Services. However, according to a 1999 University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research report, 1.5 million children are eligible for Medi-Cal or Healthy Families but uninsured.

National Average: The legislation that created the federal State Child Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was signed into law by President Clinton in 1997. The legislation appropriates $24 billion over five years to help states expand health insurance to children whose families earn too much to qualify for Medicaid, yet not enough to afford private health insurance. Under the legislation, families up to 200% of the Federal Poverty Level ($33,400 for a family of four in 1999) are eligible for coverage. States were given the option to create new programs to implement the legislation or expand existing state Medicaid programs. States were also given the flexibility to expand health coverage for children whose families earned over 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

During the federal fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, over 20.8 million children and youth ages 0-20 were enrolled in Medicaid nationwide. Additionally, during the federal fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, over 1.9 million children were enrolled nationwide in SCHIP.

The Census Bureau estimates that nearly 30 million U.S. children (39.8%) ages 0-18 live in families whose income is at or below 200% of poverty.

State Rank: SCHIP data are not comparable due to differences in eligibility and program implementation across states.

Sources: Unpublished data from California Department of Health Services, Medical Care Statistics Branch, August 2000; Unpublished data from Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, Information Systems Unit, 1999 and 2000; HH Schauffler and ER Brown, *The State of Health Insurance in California, 1999* (Berkeley, CA: Regents of the University of California, January 2000); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Finance Administration, *Aggregate Enrollment Statistics for FY 1998, Table 22*, January 2000.

3. Teen births

This indicator represents the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females in that age group.

California Trend

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rate *(per 1,000)*	67.2	61.6	56.7	53.2

A total of 58,141 babies were born to California teenagers ages 15-19 in 1998.

Continued on next page

National Average: In 1998, the teenage birth rate was 51.1 per 1,000, a 10 percent decline from 56.8 in 1995.

State Rank: In 1998, California ranked 34th of 50 states and the District of Columbia, an improvement from its 41st ranking in 1995.

Teen Birth Rates* by Race/Ethnicity, California

	1990	1995	1998
African American	109	88	68
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	26	20
Latino	111	121	97
Native American	67	77	65
White	43	33	25
All	70	67	53

* 1995 and 1998 data for white teens excludes "Other" races and ethnicities.

Sources: Unpublished vital statistics data from California Department of Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, May 2000; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Variations in Teenage Birth Rates, 1991-1998: National and State Trends," *National Vital Statistics Report*, 48:6 (April 24, 2000): 8, available online: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvs48_6.pdf; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, *Teenage Births in the United States: National and State Trends, 1990-1996*, December 8, 1999, 9-10, available online: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/teenbrth.pdf; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040*, December 1998, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm

4. Young women diagnosed with chlamydia

This indicator represents the rates (per 100,000) and number of cases for females ages 15-19 diagnosed with chlamydia.

Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted disease with the highest prevalence in young adults and adolescents. It can cause a variety of long-term complications, including pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), abnormal pregnancy, infertility and chronic pelvic pain in women and pneumonia in newborns. It is the most common communicable disease reported in California and the United States.

California Trend*

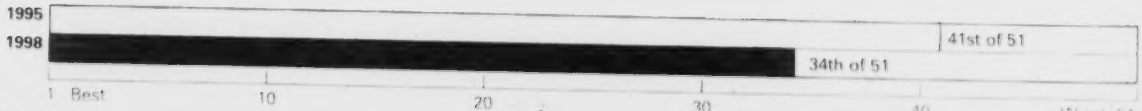
	1996	1997	1998	1999
Rate *(per 100,000)*	1,833	1,936	2,048	2,122
Cases	18,764	20,176	22,380	23,898

* It is important to note that the increase in the rate of chlamydia among this age group may be a result of more successful chlamydia education, outreach, health programs and screening efforts, rather than behavioral changes within the population.

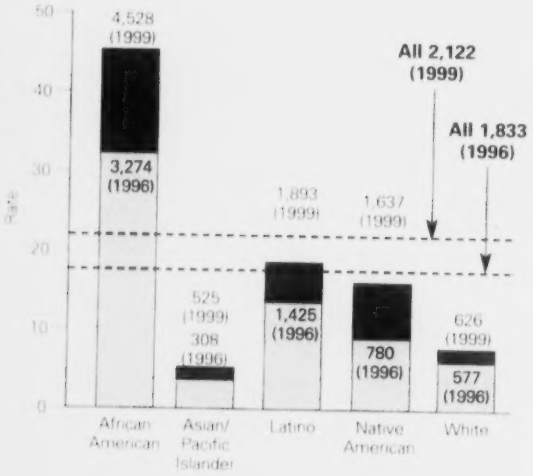
National Data: Data for this indicator by age group (15-19 year-old women) are not available at the national level. The rate of reported chlamydia cases for all women in the United States in 1998 was 382 per 100,000 women, compared to 316 per 100,000 women in 1995. In California, the chlamydia rate for all women was 371 in 1998, compared to 319 in 1995.

State Rank: Not available.

State Rank: Teen Births



Chlamydia Rates For 15-19 Year Old Women by Race/Ethnicity, California



Sources: California Department of Health Services, STD Control Branch, *Chlamydia, Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age Group, 1996-1999*, June 5, 2000; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of STD Prevention, *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1998*, September 1999.

5. Smoking

This indicator represents the percentage of youth 12-17 years of age who smoked cigarettes within 30 days of the survey, as well as the percentage of 7th, 9th and 11th grade students who smoked cigarettes within 30 days of a different survey.

California Trend*

1. California DHS Telephone Survey

	1996	1997	1998	1999
12-17 year olds	11.0%	11.2%	10.7%	6.9%

2. California Department of Justice Written Survey

	1995-96	1997-98
7th grade	15.1%	13.4%
9th grade	28.2%	29.0%
11th grade	30.5%	29.3%

* The first set of data are taken from a California Department of Health Services (DHS) telephone survey of youth at home, while the second set of data is from a written in-school survey. The survey authors do not have a ready explanation for the different findings.

National Average: There is no direct comparison to the California figures cited above. However, below are national trend data on self-reported cigarette use by 8th, 10th and 12th graders, within 30 days of their response to a University of Michigan annual survey on cigarettes and drug use among youth:

	1996	1997	1998	1999
8th grade	21.0%	19.4%	19.1%	17.5%
10th grade	30.4%	29.8%	27.6%	25.7%
12th grade	34.0%	36.5%	35.1%	34.6%

State Rank: Not available.

Sources: California Department of Health Services, Tobacco Control Section, California Youth Tobacco Survey, June 2000; California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Crime and Violence Prevention Center, *Seventh Biennial California Student Substance Use Survey for Grades 7, 9, 11, 1997-98*, November 1998; University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, *Monitoring the Future Study*, 1999.

6. Alcohol and drug use

This indicator represents the percentage of 7th, 9th and 11th grade students who report using alcohol or other illicit drugs in the past 30 days.

California Trend

7th grade	1995-96	1997-98
Alcohol	23.2%	21.7%
Other illicit drugs	13.3%	11.4%

9th grade	1995-96	1997-98
Alcohol	39.2%	37.5%
Other illicit drugs	29.4%	24.1%

11th grade	1995-96	1997-98
Alcohol	47.7%	46.9%
Other illicit drugs	30.8%	29.5%

National Average: There is no direct comparison to the California figures cited above. However, below are national trend data on self-reported alcohol and other drug use by 8th, 10th and 12th graders within 30 days of their response to the University of Michigan annual survey on cigarettes and drug use among youth:

8th Grade	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alcohol	26.2%	24.5%	23.0%	24.0%
Other illicit drugs	14.6%	12.9%	12.1%	12.2%

10th Grade	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alcohol	40.4%	40.1%	38.8%	40.0%
Other illicit drugs	23.2%	23.0%	21.5%	22.1%

12th Grade	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alcohol	50.8%	52.7%	52.0%	51.0%
Other illicit drugs	24.6%	26.2%	25.6%	25.9%

State Rank: Not available.

Sources: California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Crime and Violence Prevention Center, *Seventh Biennial California Student Substance Use Survey for Grades 7, 9, 11, 1997-98*, November 1998; University of Michigan, Survey Research Center, *Monitoring the Future Study*, 1999.

7. Mental health

This indicator represents the number of children and adolescents who need mental health services and the percentage served through state and federally funded programs.

California Trend

The number of children who need but receive no services is unknown since no one agency regularly compiles data on the incidence of mental disorders among children. A 1992 household survey on this issue conducted by the California State Department of Mental Health has not been updated. Based on survey results, the Department of Mental Health estimated that 445,000-623,000 children, or approximately 5-7% of California children,

were in need of special mental health services. More recent statewide data do exist for the number of children served through local county mental health programs and the number of children with mental health conditions served through the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA):

California Mental Health Programs
Children ages 0-17

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Children served	76,387	78,667	91,162	104,618
Percent of all children served	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%
As percent of all persons served	22.0%	23.0%	25.2%	26.8%

California Mental Health Programs
Children ages 13-17

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Children served	39,361	40,524	46,059	52,230
Percent of all children served	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.3%
As percent of all persons served	11.3%	11.9%	12.7%	13.4%

The change between 1995 and 1998 represents a 37.0% and 32.7% increase in the number of children ages 0-17 and 13-17, respectively, served through local mental health programs. During this time, the number of children, ages 0-17 and 13-17, in California has increased by 5.9% and 8.4%, respectively.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
Children and youth served, ages 6-17

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Mental retardation	22,907	24,141	25,056	26,360
Serious emotional disturbance	15,309	16,673	17,135	18,139

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
Children and youth served, ages 12-17

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Mental retardation	11,385	11,949	12,353	13,106
Serious emotional disturbance	10,546	11,687	12,235	12,875

The number of youth ages 6-17 and 12-17 served for serious emotional disturbance (SED) has increased 18.5% and 22.1%, respectively, between 1995 and 1998. This increase is significantly greater than the total increase in the California population ages 6-17 and 12-17 between 1995 and 1998, 11.3% and 8.1%, respectively.

National Average: Data for the number of children receiving services through mental health programs nationwide are not regularly compiled. A 1996 report on this issue completed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Mental Health Services has not been updated. The report estimated that 5-9% of youth ages 9-17 in 1996 had "serious emotional disturbance and extreme functional impairment." The Center

Continued on next page

also estimated that 9-13% of youth ages 9-17 had "serious emotional disturbance, substantial functional impairment" and 20% had some "diagnosable disorder."

The following data provide national and historical information on the number of individuals receiving services through IDEA:

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, U.S. Children and Youth Served, Ages 6-17

	1995	1998
Mental retardation	494,569	524,481
Serious emotional disturbance	403,318	426,988

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, U.S. Children and Youth Served, Ages 12-17

	1995	1998
Mental retardation	270,488	289,339
Serious emotional disturbance	259,350	274,032

The number of youth ages 6-17 served for SED increased by 5.9% between 1995 and 1998. Youth ages 12-17 served for SED between 1995 and 1998 also increased by 5.7%. During this time, the total increase in the United States population ages 6-17 and 12-17 was 4.4% and 3.6%, respectively.

State Rank: Not available.

Sources: California Department of Mental Health, Statistics and Data Analysis, *The California Household Mental Health Survey of 1992*, 1996. Unpublished data from California Department of Mental Health, Statistics and Data Analysis, *Local Mental Health Programs Unduplicated Number of Clients By County and Age Group*, 1995-1998, August 2000 (data presented are for state fiscal year, between July and June of the following year); U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, *21st Annual Report to Congress on the Implementation of Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, April 200 (data presented are for the federal fiscal year, between October and September of the following year); U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, *20th Annual Report to Congress on the Implementation of Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, December 1998; U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, *19th Annual Report to Congress on the Implementation of Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, December 1997; U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services, *18th Annual Report to Congress on the Implementation of Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, December 1996; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Mental Health Services, *Mental Health, United States, 1996*, February 1997

8. Prenatal care

This indicator represents the percentage of infants born to women who received no prenatal care during pregnancy, or only received care during the last trimester.

California Trend

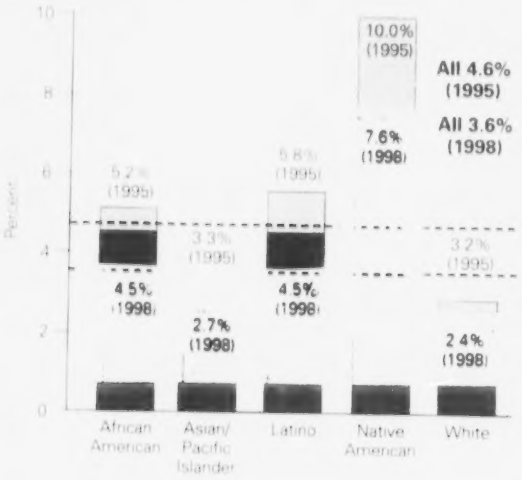
	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent	4.6%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%

In 1998, 18,650 women (3.6%) did not receive prenatal care or began prenatal care until the third trimester of their pregnancy.

National Average: In 1998, 3.9% of women giving birth did not receive prenatal care or began prenatal care in the third trimester of their pregnancy. In 1995, the national average was 4.2%.

State Rank: In 1998, California ranked 27th of 50 states and the District of Columbia, a considerable improvement from its ranking of 44th in 1995.

Late/No Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity, California



Sources: Unpublished vital statistics data from California Department of Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, May 2000; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Report*, 48:3 (March 28, 2000): 64, available online: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvs48_3.pdf; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 45:11S (June 10, 1997): 60, available online: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mv45_11s.pdf.

9. Low birthweight infants

This indicator represents the percentage of live births with birthweights less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs.).

California Trend

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%

A total of 32,438 infants (6.2%) were born in California in 1998 weighing less than 2,500 grams.

National Average: In 1998, 7.6% of all live newborns in the United States weighed less than 2,500 grams, compared to 7.3% in 1995.

State Rank: In 1998, California ranked 9th of 50 states and the District of Columbia. In 1995, California ranked 13th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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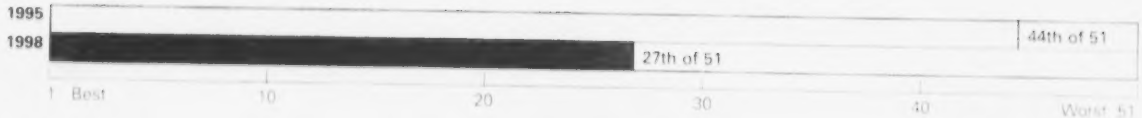
State Rank: Prenatal Care



State Rank: Low Birthweight Infants

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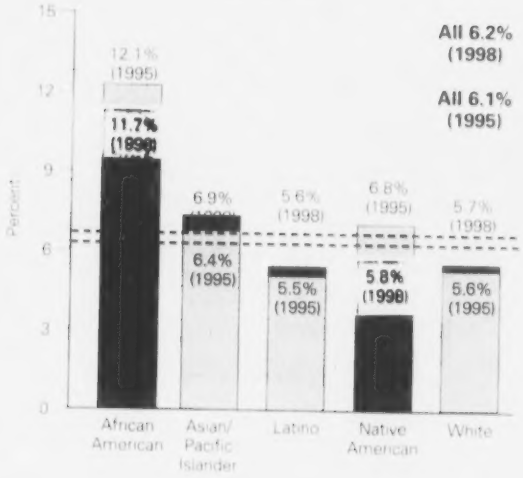
Low Birthweight Infants by Race/Ethnicity, California



Sources: Unpublished vital statistics data from California Department of Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, May 2000; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Report*, 48:3 (March 28, 2000): 80, available online: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvs48_3.pdf; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Births: Final Data for 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 45:11S (June 10, 1997): 43, available online: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mv45_11s.pdf.

10. Infant mortality

This indicator represents the number of infants who die in their first year of life per 1,000 live births.

California Trend

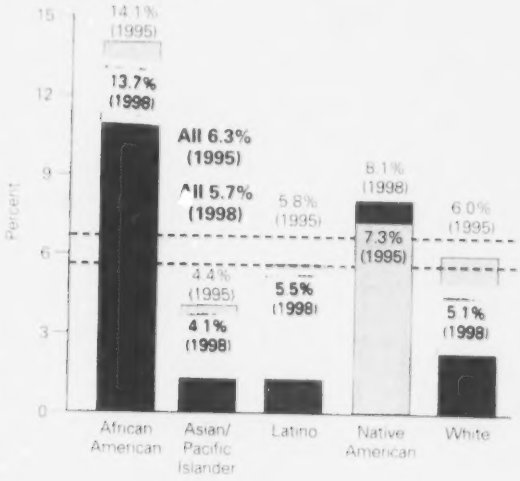
	1995	1996	1997	1998
Rate	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.7

In 1998, there were 2,994 infant deaths in California.

National Average: The infant mortality rate was 7.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in the United States in 1998, compared to 7.6 per 1,000 births in 1995.

State Rank: In 1998, California ranked 6th of 50 states and the District of Columbia. In 1995, California ranked 13th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity, California



Sources: Unpublished vital statistics data from California Department of Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, May 2000; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Deaths: Final Data for 1998," *National Vital Statistics Report*, 48:11 (July 24, 2000): 94, available online: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvs48_11.pdf; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Deaths: Final Data for 1995," *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 45:11S2 (June 10, 1997): 71, available online: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mv45l1s2.pdf.

State Rank: Infant Mortality

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11. Immunizations

This indicator represents the percentage of children ages 19-35 months who have received their 4:3:1:3 vaccination coverage.*

California Trend

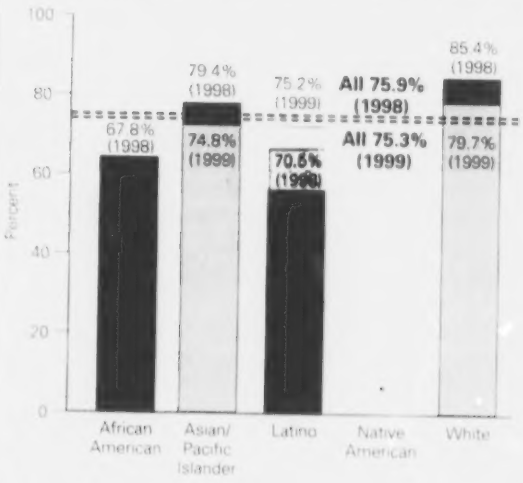
	1996	1997	1998	1999
Percent	76.0%	74.0%	75.9%	75.3%

* The 4:3:1:3 series is four DTP (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) vaccines, three oral polio vaccines, one MMR (measles, mumps and rubella) vaccine, and 3 Hepatitis B vaccines. This series reflects the vaccination coverage recommended by the Department of Health and Human Services' "Healthy People 2000" health awareness initiative for children ages 19-35 months.

National Average: 78.4% of children 19-35 months were adequately immunized with the 4:3:1:3 vaccine series in 1999, according to the National Immunization Survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In 1996, the first year of the survey, 77.0% were adequately immunized.

State Rank: California ranked 40th of 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1999. In 1996, California ranked 32nd.

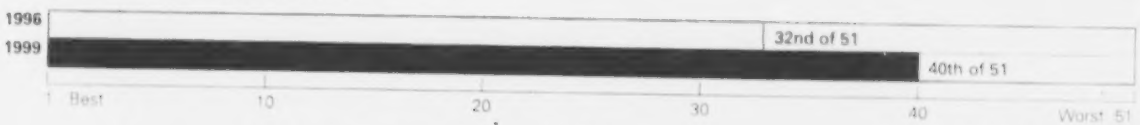
Immunization Rates Among Children 19-35 Months by Race/Ethnicity, California



* Due to small numbers, reliable percentages are not available for children ages 19-35 months.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control, National Immunization Program, *Estimated Vaccination Coverage with the 4:3:1:3 Series Among Children 19-35 Months By Race/Ethnicity, Table 26, 1999*, available online, http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/jan-dec99_toc.htm; Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19–35 Months—United States, 1999," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 49:26 (July 7, 2000): 587, available online: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm4926.pdf; Centers for Disease Control, National Immunization Program, *Estimated Vaccination Coverage with the 4:3:1:3 Series Among Children 19-35 Months, Tables 2a and 8a, 1998*, available online, http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/nis1998_3.htm#nis_group_2; Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, 1997," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 47:26 (July 10, 1998): 550, ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Publications/mmwr/wk/mm4726.pdf; Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, "Status Report on the Childhood Immunization Initiative: Reported Cases of Selected Vaccine-Preventable Diseases—United States, 1996," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 46:29 (July 25, 1997): 663, available online: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Publications/mmwr/wk/mm4629.pdf

State Rank: Immunizations



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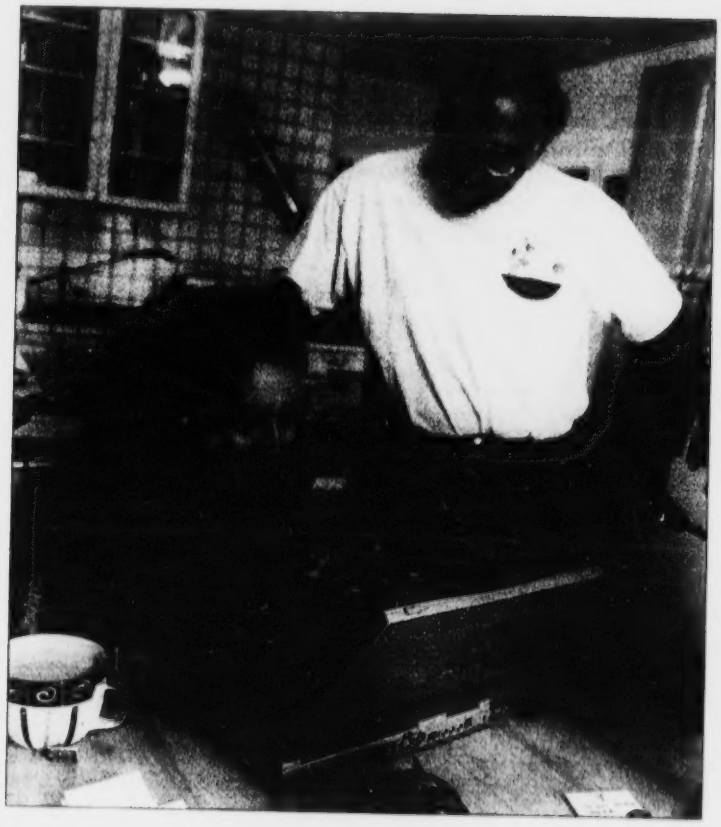
Education



Indicators

1. High school dropout rate
2. Graduates prepared for college
3. Reading and math skills
4. Per pupil expenditure
5. Pupil/teacher ratio
6. English Learner (EL) students
7. Babies born to mothers with less than 12 years education
8. Children in Head Start

1. High school dropout rate

This indicator represents the rate of 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grade enrolled students who leave school and do not notify the school of a change of residence.

California Trend*

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Rate	3.9%	3.3%	2.9%	2.8%

* Existing data collection procedures allow only for the aggregate collection of dropout data and not the student-by-student count necessary for accurate dropout data estimates. Consequently, it is generally believed that the four-year derived dropout rate—the estimated percentage of students who drop out during a four-year period, 11.7% for 1998—may not accurately count, for example, students transitioning from junior high school to high school who do not enroll in any school.

Conversely, the graduation rate—the number of students receiving a high school degree out of all enrolled students four years earlier, 67.2% in 1999—may also be inaccurate due to the same inability (with the available data collections procedures) to account for enrollment changes and mobility.

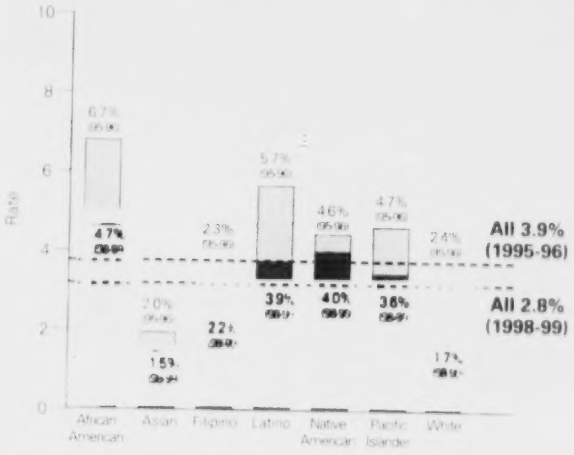
The California Department of Education (CDE) hopes to obtain more accurate dropout and graduation estimates when the California School Information Services (CSIS) program is in place. CSIS is a program to support the development of standards for electronic student and school information systems that can be used to transfer students' records when they move and to facilitate reporting data to the state.

National Average: National figures are not comparable to California's dropout rate above. However, National Center for Education Statistics surveys estimate the high school completion rate of 18 through 24 year-olds for the U.S. to be 85.6% between 1996 and 1998, compared to 85.8% between 1993 and 1995. California's high school completion rate for this age group during these years was 81.2% and 78.7%, respectively.

State Rank: Not available.

For the period 1996-1998, on the other hand, California ranked 46th of 50 states and the District of Columbia in the percentage of 18 through 24 year-olds who completed high school, compared to 51st for the period 1993-1995.

Annual High School Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity, California



Sources: California Department of Education, *DataQuest* (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/; National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1998* (Washington, DC: November 1999); National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States: 1995* (Washington, DC: July 1997).

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2. Graduates prepared for college

This indicator represents the percentage of 12th grade graduates in California public schools completing all courses required for University of California and/or California State University admission.

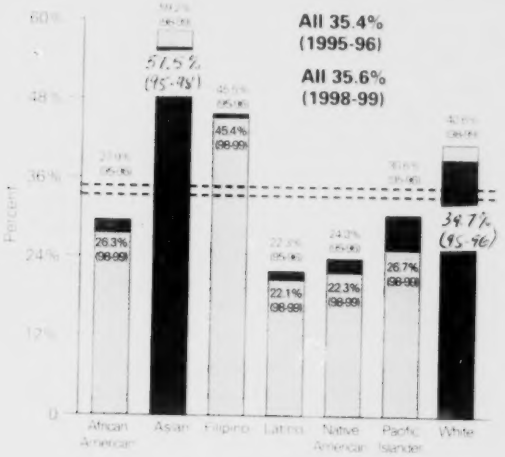
California Trend

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Percent	35.4%	36.0%	36.6%	35.6%

National Average: Not applicable.

State Rank: Not applicable.

Percentage of Graduates Prepared for College by Race/Ethnicity, California



Sources: California Department of Education, *DataQuest* (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/.

3. Reading and math skills

This indicator represents the average proficiency in reading comprehension for 4th grade and in math skills for 8th grade public school students, as determined by National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

Reading Scores—4th graders:

The NAEP Reading (Main) Assessment rates students' reading proficiency on a scale of 0 to 500. The Assessment was not begun until 1992 and, since 1994, has been administered every 4 years. Students in the 4th grade must score at least 208 points to achieve a NAEP rank of "Basic" reading ability and a score of at least 238 to achieve a "Proficient" reading score. Students in the 4th grade who are proficient in reading are able to "demonstrate an overall understanding of the text, providing inferential and literal information," as well as "drawing conclusions, and making connections to their own experience."

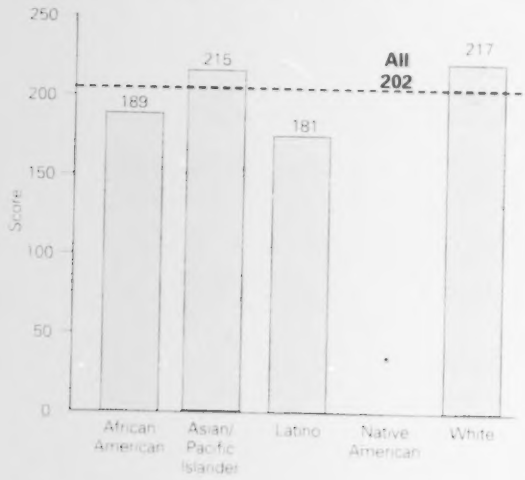
California Trend

	1992	1994	1998
Mean score	202	197	202
Percent proficient	19%	18%	20%

National Average: The national average was 215 in 1998, with 29% of students who completed the assessment achieving a "Proficient" score. In 1992, the national average was also 215, with 27% of students achieving a proficient score.

State Rank: In 1998 California ranked 36th of 39 states and the District of Columbia that participated in the assessment program in the percentage of students completing the assessment who received a score at or above "Proficient." In 1992, California ranked 31st of 35.

Average Reading Score by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1998



* Not Available

Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR)*: The Percentage of California Students Scoring in the Top Half of the Nation by Race/Ethnicity—Reading

	1998	1999	2000
African American	24%	27%	**
Asian	52%	55%	**
Filipino	51%	54%	**
Latino	18%	21%	**
Native American	33%	41%	**
Pacific Islander	33%	35%	**
White	61%	64%	**
Other	42%	47%	**
All	40%	41%	45%
English fluent	50%	53%	**
Economically disadvantaged	**	22%	**
Not economically disadvantaged	**	56%	**

* The STAR program requires all California students in 2nd-11th grade to be tested each spring on basic academic skills and is distinct from NAEP tests

** Data analysis not yet available from California Department of Education

Math Scores—8th graders:

The NAEP Math Assessment rates students' math proficiency on a scale of 0 to 500. The Assessment was not begun until 1990 and, since 1992, has been administered every 4 years. Students in the 8th grade must score at least 262 points to achieve a NAEP rank of "Basic" mathematics ability and a score of at least 299 to achieve a "Proficient" mathematics score. Students in the 8th grade who are proficient in mathematics are able to "demonstrate competency of challenging subject matter, including subject-matter knowledge, application of such knowledge to real-world situations, and analytical skills appropriate to the subject matter."

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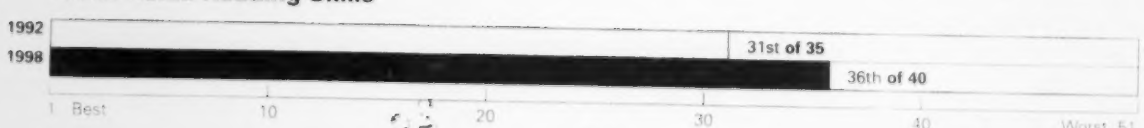
State Rank: Reading Skills



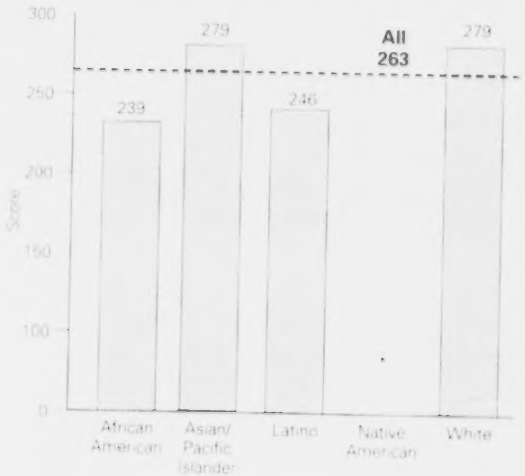
California Trend

	1990	1992	1996
Mean score	256	260	263
Percent proficient	12%	16%	17%

National Average: The national average was 271 in 1996, with 23% of students who completed the assessment achieving a "Proficient" score. In 1992, 20% of students completing the assessment achieved a "Proficient" score. The next exam is scheduled for 2000 and every 4 years thereafter.

State Rank: In 1996, California ranked 28th of 41 states and the District of Columbia that participated in the assessment program in the percentage of students completing the assessment who received a score at or above "Proficient." In 1992, California ranked 19th of 36.

Average Mathematics Score by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1996



* Not Available

Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR)*: The Percentage of California Students Scoring in the Top Half of the Nation by Race/Ethnicity—Math

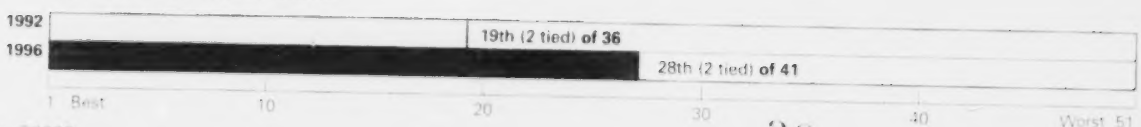
	1998	1999	2000
African American	21%	23%	**
Asian	68%	71%	**
Filipino	54%	57%	**
Latino	21%	25%	**
Native American	33%	37%	**
Pacific Islander	35%	39%	**
White	60%	63%	**
Other	42%	44%	**
All	42%	45%	48%
English fluent	49%	53%	**
Economically disadvantaged	**	27%	**
Not economically disadvantaged	**	54%	**

* The STAR program requires all California students in 2nd–11th grade to be tested each spring on basic academic skills and is distinct from NAEP tests.

** Data analysis not yet available from California Department of Education.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Education Statistics, *The State Reading Assessment*, available online: http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/reading/read_focus_states.asp; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Education Statistics, *The State Mathematics Assessment*, available online: http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/math/math_focus_states.asp; California Department of Education, *Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Test Results*, available online: http://star.cde.ca.gov/; California Department of Education, *DataQuest* (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/.

State Rank: Math Skills



4. Per pupil expenditure

This indicator represents the expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance.

California Trend

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Expenditure per pupil	$4,799	$4,924	$5,327	$5,627

National Average: The national average per pupil expenditure was estimated at $6,638 during the 1997-1998 school year, compared to $5,949 during the 1994-1995 school year.

State Rank: California ranked 40th of 50 states and the District of Columbia in per pupil expenditure during the 1997-1998 school year, the same ranking as for the 1994-1995 school year.

Source: Unpublished data from California Department of Education, Fiscal Planning Policy and Analysis, December 1997 and August 2000 (see also National Education Association, Research Division, *Ranking of the States, 1999*)

5. Pupil/teacher ratio

This indicator represents the average number of pupils in daily attendance per teacher in California public schools.

California Trend

Fall	1996	1997	1998	1999
Ratio	22.9	21.6	21.2	20.9

National Average: The national average pupil/teacher ratio was 16.8 during the Fall 1997 school year, compared to 17.3 during the Fall 1994 school year.

State Rank: California ranked 50th of 50 states and the District of Columbia in pupil/teacher ratio during the Fall 1997 school year, the same ranking as during the Fall 1994 school year.

Sources: California Department of Education, *DataQuest* (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1999* (Washington, DC: May 2000).

6. English Learner (EL) students

This indicator represents the percentage of public school students identified through state-approved assessment procedures as English Learners (EL), formerly Limited-English Proficient. Also shown are the percentage of public school students who are Fluent-English Proficient (FEP) and the percentage of EL students who have been redesignated from Limited-English Proficient (English Learner) to Fluent-

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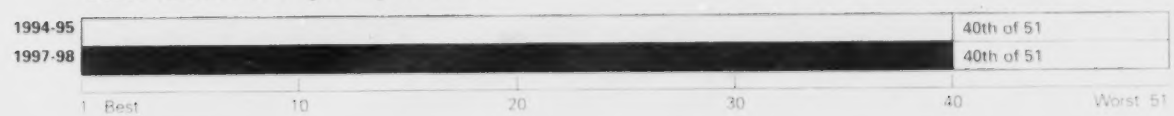
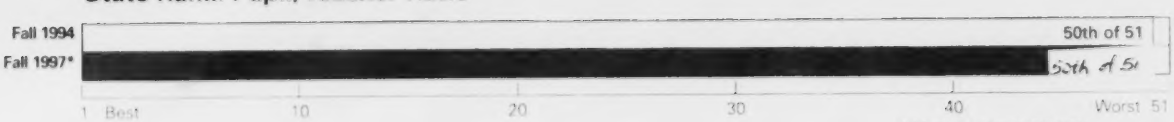
State Rank: Per Pupil Expenditure



State Rank: Pupil/Teacher Ratio



* Most recent available data

English Proficient. Students whose primary language is other than English and who have met the district criteria for proficiency in English are designated Fluent-English Proficient.

California Trend

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
English learner	24.4%	24.6%	24.7%	24.9%
Fluent English proficient (FEP)	*	12.6%	13.0%	13.3%
Students redesignated FEP	*	7.0%	7.6%	7.8%

* Data are not available.

National Average: In 1997-98, the national average percentage of Limited-English Proficient students for public schools was 7.6%, compared to 7.0% during the 1994-95 school year. The national average for private schools is no longer collected, but was 1.1% in 1994-95.

State Rank: For the period 1997-98, California had the highest percentage among 47 states and the District of Columbia of Limited-English Proficient students in public schools, compared to the third highest among 48 states and the District of Columbia during the 1994-95 school year.

Sources: California Department of Education, *DataQuest* (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/; Unpublished and preliminary data from George Washington University, National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education, *Summary Report of the Survey of the States' Limited English Proficient Students and Available Educational Programs and Services, 1997-98*, August 2000; George Washington University, National Clearinghouse for Bilingual Education, *Summary Report of the Survey of the States' Limited English Proficient Students and Available Educational Programs and Services, 1994-95*, December 1996, available online: http://www.ncbe.gwu.edu/ncbepubs/seareports/index.htm.

7. Babies born to mothers with less than 12 years education

This indicator represents the percentage of all infants born to mothers with less than 12 years education among all births for which the mother's education was reported.

California Trend

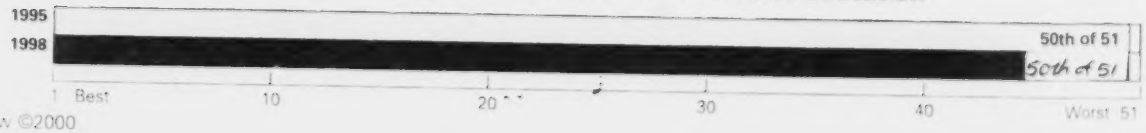
	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent	34.0%	33.5%	32.2%	31.0%

In 1998, 158,834 (31.0%) births were to mothers with less than 12 years of education. In 1995, 185,380 (34.0%) births were to mothers with less than 12 years of education.

National Average: In 1998, 21.9% of births were to mothers with less than 12 years education. In 1995, 22.6% of all births were to mothers with less than 12 years education.

State Rank: In 1998, California ranked 50th of 50 states and the District of Columbia, the same ranking as in 1995.

State Rank: Babies Born to Mothers with Less Than 12 Years Education



Births to Mothers With Less Than 12 Years Education by Race/Ethnicity, California

Sources: Unpublished data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Births by Education and Race/Ethnicity of Mother*, August 2000; Unpublished vital statistics data from California Department of Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, May 2000.

8. Children in Head Start

This indicator represents the number and percentage of all children ages 0-4 living below the poverty level enrolled in Head Start. Head Start is a comprehensive child development program for low-income preschool children and their families.

California Trend*

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number	72,650	72,606	79,929	86,368
Children in Head Start as percent of children ages 0-4 living below poverty	**	**	11.7%	13.6%

* Data on Head Start eligibility within the general population are not available.

** Not available.

National Average: In 1998, 822,316 children were enrolled in Head Start, 21.3% of all children ages 0-4 living below poverty. In 1997, 793,809 children were enrolled in Head Start, 19.7% of all children ages 0-4 living below poverty.

State Rank: Not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Head Start Bureau, Head Start Fact Sheet 1996-1999*, available online: http://www2.acf.gov/programs/hsb/research/index.htm; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1999; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, Population Branch, data from Current Population Survey, March 1998.

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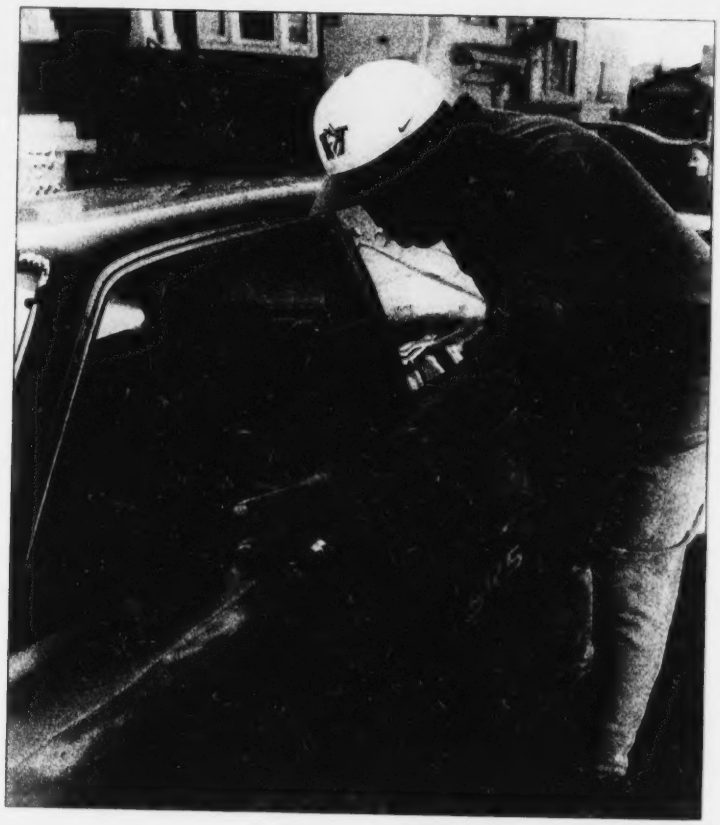
Safety



Indicators

1. Child abuse and neglect
2. Foster care
3. Gun violence
4. Motor vehicle fatalities and injuries
5. Incarcerated juveniles
6. Youth homicide

1. Child abuse and neglect

This indicator represents the number of children and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 who are reported incurring abuse (sexual, physical and emotional) and neglect.

California Trend*

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number	458,262	463,072	480,443	413,372
Rate	52.1	52.2	53.7	46.4

* *California Trend* data are from the United States Department of Health and Human Services, 1995-1998, *Child Maltreatment Report*. Data in previous Children Now reports came from the California Department of Social Services, which does not have adequate data at this time for the most recent years.

National Average: In 1998, children were reported as victims of abuse and/or neglect at a rate of 41.5 per 1,000 children. In 1995, the rate was 43.0. Several states did not report data in 1998; other states did not report data in 1995. Consequently, rates across years are not comparable. Additionally, the national rate is not comparable to California's rate, since some states, including California, count each report of maltreatment as one case, regardless of the number of children involved. Other states use a child-based system that counts each child who is reported as being abused/neglected as a separate case.

State Rank: Not available.

Sources: United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, *Child Maltreatment 1998: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000); United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, *Child Maltreatment 1997: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1999); United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, *Child Maltreatment 1996: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998); United States Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, *Child Maltreatment 1995: Reports from the States to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997).

2. Foster care

This indicator represents the number of children and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 who are in out-of-home care. Children who are under probation *and* in foster care (about 5,000 statewide) are excluded from these data.

California Trend*

Children ages 0-17

	1997	1998	1999
Number	96,192	102,097	103,024
Rate	10.4	10.8	10.7

Children ages 10-17

	1997	1998	1999
Number	38,255	41,852	45,265
Rate	10.4	11.1	11.7

* California transitioned to a new child welfare data collection system (Child Welfare Services/Case Management System-CWS/CMS) in 1997-1998. The increase in foster care caseload between these years may be a result of the conversion process.

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National Average: As of 1998, 39 states reported a total of 442,409 children ages 0-17 in foster care, a rate of 7.6 per 1,000 children. In 1996, 30 states reported a total of 322,746 children ages 0-17 in foster care, for a rate of 7.4 per 1,000 children.

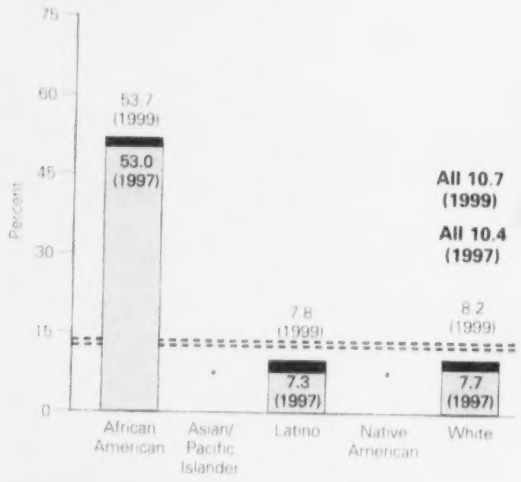
In 1998, 39 states reported a total of 226,979 children ages 10-17 in foster care, a rate of 8.8 per 1,000 children. In 1996, 30 states reported 157,473 in foster care, for a rate of 8.3 per 1,000 children.

State Rank:

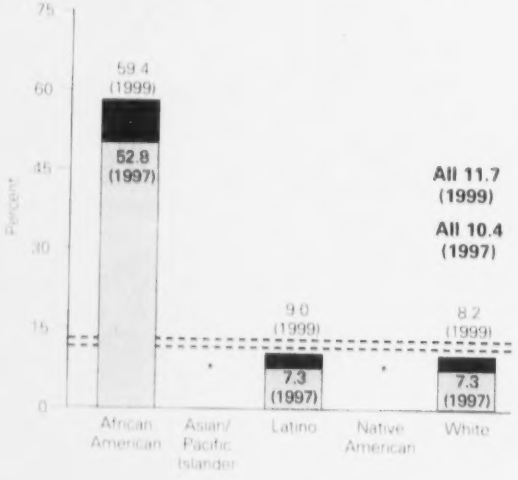
Children Ages 0-17: In 1998, California ranked 38th of 39 states reporting on the rate of children ages 0-17 in foster care, compared to 28th of 30 states reporting in 1996.

Children Ages 10-17: In 1998, California ranked 38th of 39 states, compared to 26th of 30 states in 1996.

Foster Care Rates by Age and Race/Ethnicity, California Children Ages 0-17

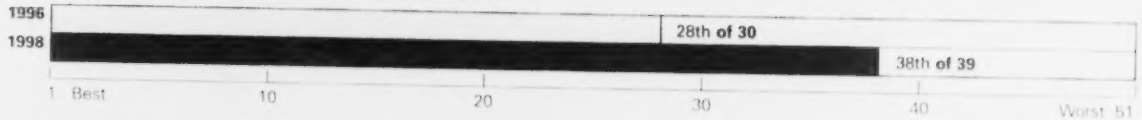


Foster Care Rates by Age and Race/Ethnicity, California Children Ages 10-17

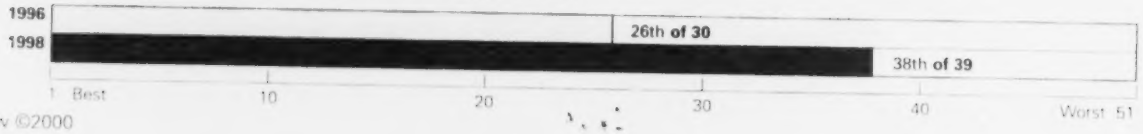


* Not available

State Rank: Foster care, children ages 0-17



State Rank: Foster care, children ages 10-17



Sources: Unpublished data from University of California, Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System Extract. Unpublished data from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Report System, 1998 and 1996, August 2000. (data presented are for the federal fiscal year, between October and September of the following year); California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040*, December 1998, available online http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Branch, Population Estimates for the U.S. and States by Single Year of Age and Sex*, July 1996 and July 1998, available online http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/statepop.html

3. Gun violence

This indicator represents the number and rate per 100,000 children ages 0-17 of fatalities and injuries to children from firearms.

California Trend

Children ages 0-17

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Fatalities	488	358	337	252
Rate *(per 100,000)*	5.5	4.0	3.6	2.7

–	1995	1996	1997	1998
Injuries	1,393	1,112	909	731
Rate *(per 100,000)*	15.6	12.3	9.8	7.8

Children ages 10-17

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Fatalities	465	340	303	237
Rate *(per 100,000)*	13.3	9.5	8.2	6.3

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Injuries	1,327	1,059	844	668
Rate *(per 100,000)*	38.0	29.7	23.0	17.7

National Average:

Children ages 0-17

	1995	1998
Fatalities	3,034	1,971
Rate *(per 100,000)*	4.4	2.8

Children ages 0-19

	1996	1998
Injuries	20,596	16,511
Rate *(per 100,000)*	26.9	21.2

Children ages 10-17

	1995	1998
Fatalities	2,822	1,792
Rate *(per 100,000)*	9.4	5.8

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Children ages 10-19

	1996	1998
Injuries	19,390	15,781
Rate *(per 100,000)*	51.4	40.7

State Rank: Firearm injury data are not available by state.

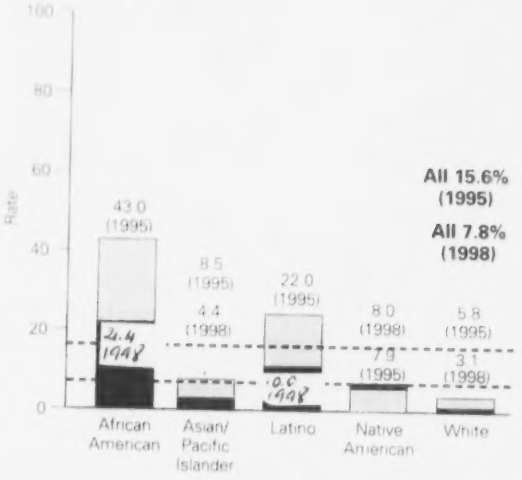
Firearm Fatalities: Children Ages 0-17

In 1998, California ranked 27th of 50 states and the District of Columbia in the rate per 100,000 of firearm-related deaths of children ages 0-17. In 1995, California ranked 37th of 50 states and the District of Columbia.

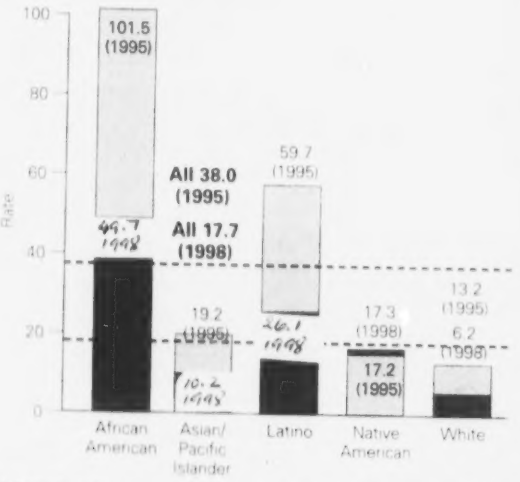
Firearm Fatalities: Children Ages 10-17

In 1998, California ranked 30th of 50 states and the District of Columbia, compared to 41st of 51 in 1995.

Gun Violence Injuries Rate per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, California* Children Ages 0-17

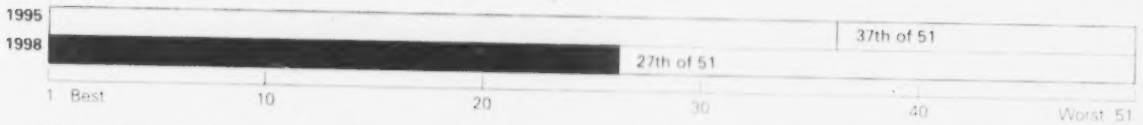


Gun Violence Injuries Rate per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, California* Children Ages 10-17

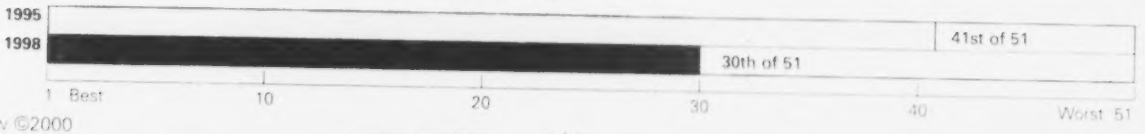


* Fatality rates by race/ethnicity are not shown because the number of incidents is too small to be reliably calculated.

State Rank: Firearm Fatalities, children ages 0-17



State Rank: Firearm Fatalities, children ages 10-17



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Sources: Unpublished data from California Department of Health Services, Injury Surveillance and Epidemiology Section, August 2000; National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, *WISQARS* (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/default.html; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040*, December 1998, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm

4. Motor vehicle fatalities and injuries

This indicator represents the number and rate per 100,000 children of fatalities and injuries from motor vehicle accidents.

California Trend:

Children ages 0-17

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Fatalities	512	459	422	408
Rate *(per 100,000)*	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.3

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Injuries	52,877	51,920	48,573	48,788
Rate *(per 100,000)*	593.8	574.2	525.1	517.6

Children ages 10-17

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Fatalities	296	303	265	269
Rate *(per 100,000)*	8.5	8.5	7.2	7.1

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Injuries	34,124	33,874	32,068	32,612
Rate *(per 100,000)*	978.1	948.6	872.8	866.2

National Average*:

Children ages 0-17

	1995	1998
Fatalities	5,759	5,336
Rate *(per 100,000)*	8.4	7.6

Children ages 10-17

	1996	1998
Fatalities	3,848	3,581
Rate *(per 100,000)*	12.9	11.6

* Child motor vehicle injuries data are not available at the national level.

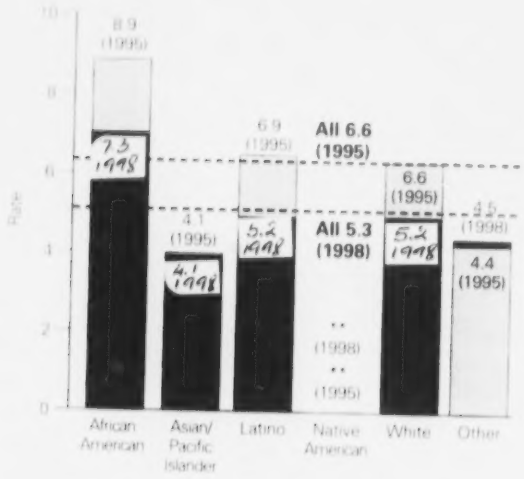
State Rank:

Children Ages 0-17: In 1998, California ranked 8th of 50 states and the District of Columbia in the rate per 100,000 of motor vehicle related deaths of children ages 0-17. This is an improvement from California's ranking in 1995 of 12th of 50 states and the District of Columbia.

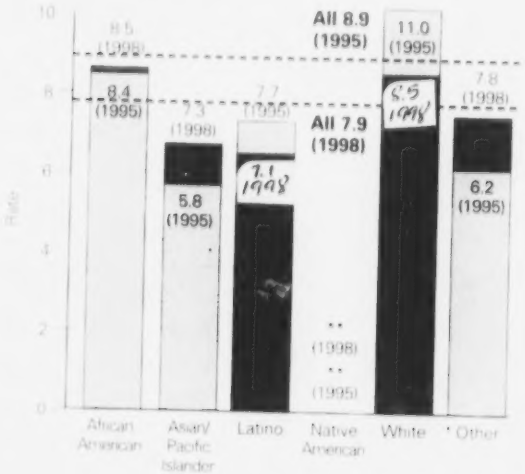
Children Ages 10-17: In 1998, California ranked 11th of 50 states and the District of Columbia, compared to 9th of 51 in 1995.

Continued on next page

Motor Vehicle Fatalities Rate per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, California* Children Ages 0-17



Motor Vehicle Fatalities Rate per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, California* Children Ages 10-17



* The current Department of California Highway Patrol Information Services Unit data collections system does not support collection of data by race and/or ethnicity. The data shown above are fatality data from the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, "Injury Mortality Reports."

** Due to small numbers, reliable rates cannot be calculated.

Sources: Department of California Highway Patrol Information Service Unit, *Annual Report of Fatal and Injury Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions*, 1995-1998, available online: http://www.chp.ca.gov/html/publications.html; National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, *WISQARS* (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/default.html; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040*, December 1998, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm.

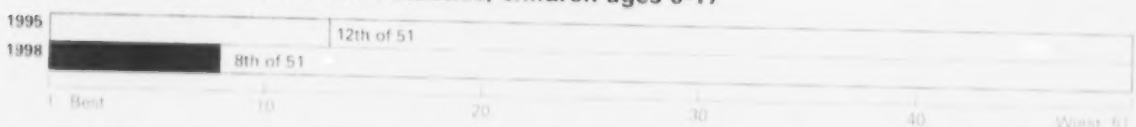
5. Incarcerated juveniles

This indicator represents the number of juveniles in custody in public and private institutions, including the California Youth Authority, county camps, juvenile halls and private institutions per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-17.

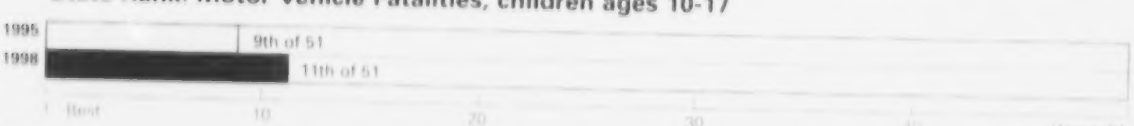
California Trend:

	1993	1995	1997
Number	20,101	22,231	19,899
Rate *(per 100,000)*	595	636	549

State Rank: Motor Vehicle Fatalities, children ages 0-17



State Rank: Motor Vehicle Fatalities, children ages 10-17



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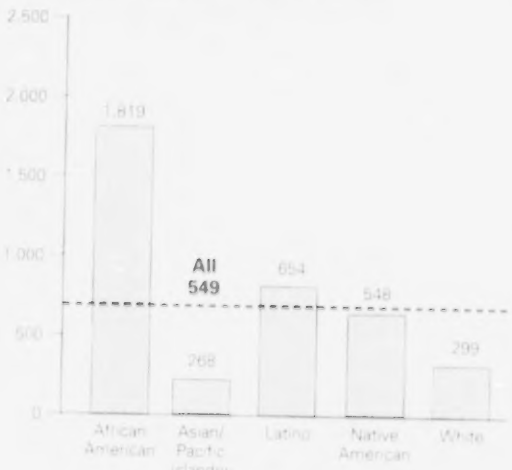
* In 1997, the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) replaced the Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, also known as the Children in Custody (CIC) census. Consequently, 1997 CJRP data are not directly comparable to earlier years. The CJRP is a biennial survey and collects more detailed data on juveniles in residential facilities.

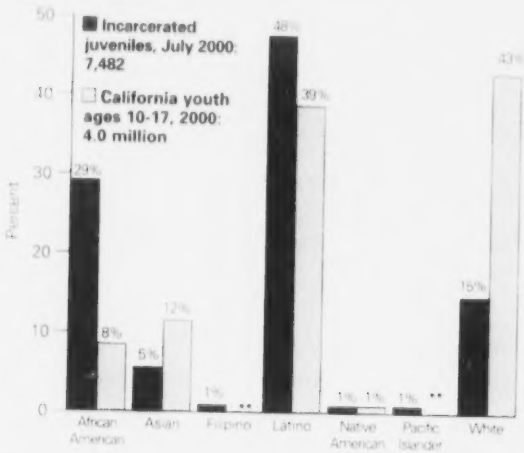
National Average: In 1997, there were 105,790 juveniles in custody in the United States, a rate of 368 per 100,000.

State Rank:
In 1997, California ranked 48th of 50 states and the District of Columbia in the rate of incarcerated juveniles. California ranked 36th among 37 states and the District of Columbia where the upper age limit is age 17 for juvenile court adjudication. In three states, the upper age limit is age 15, while in 10 states the upper age limit is age 16.

Juvenile Incarceration Rate per 100,000 Race/Ethnicity, California, 1997



Incarcerated Juveniles Assigned to California Youth Authority by Race/Ethnicity*

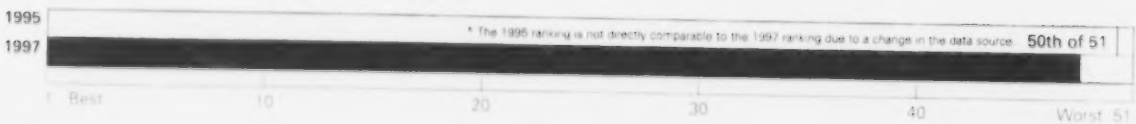


* Juveniles assigned to the California Youth Authority represent a portion of all incarcerated juveniles. Most incarcerated juveniles are held in juvenile halls and county camps within the county where the offense was committed. Youth are assigned to the California Youth Authority based on the offense committed, their past criminal history, and available residential placement options within the county where the offense was committed.

** These figures represent the percentage of children in California, ages 10-17, who are Latino, African American, etc. In 2000, the Asian subgroup includes Pacific Islander and Filipino youth.

Sources: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*, September 1999. Unpublished data from Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody: 1985 to 1995. Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, August 1998; California Youth Authority, Characteristics of CYA Population, June 20, 2000 California Youth Authority, *Characteristics of CYA Population*, June 30, 1997; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040*, December 1998, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm.

State Rank*: Incarcerated Juveniles



6. Youth homicide

This indicator represents the number of homicide victims ages 0-17 and 10-17 and the homicide rate per 100,000 for these age groups.

California Trend:

Children Ages 0-17

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number	509	413	391	316
Rate *(per 100,000)*	5.8	4.6	4.4	3.6

Children Ages 10-17

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number	398	292	264	213
Rate *(per 100,000)*	11.4	8.2	7.3	5.8

National Average:

Homicides—Children ages 0-17

	1995	1998
Number	2,882	2,088
Rate *(per 100,000)*	4.2	3.0

Homicides—Children ages 10-17

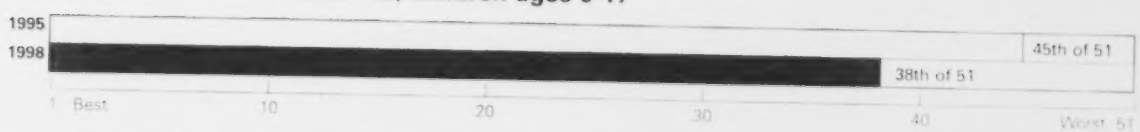
	1995	1998
Number	1,962	1,197
Rate *(per 100,000)*	6.6	3.9

State Rank:

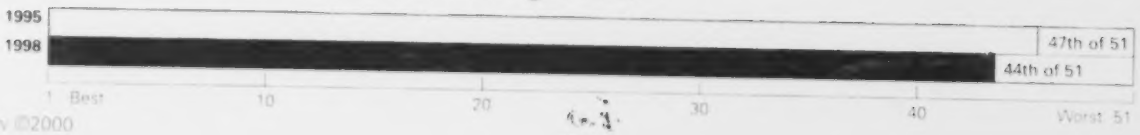
Children Ages 0-17: In 1998, California ranked 38th of 50 states and the District of Columbia in the rate per 100,000 of youth homicides of children ages 0-17. This is an improvement from California's ranking in 1995 of 45th of 51.

Children Ages 10-17: In 1998, California ranked 44th of 50 states and the District of Columbia, compared to 47th of 51 in 1995.

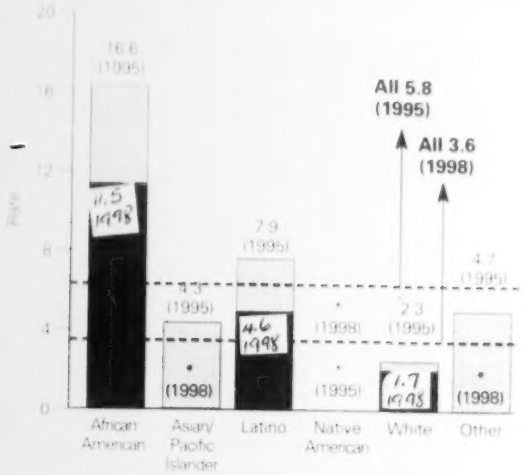
State Rank: Youth Homicide, children ages 0-17



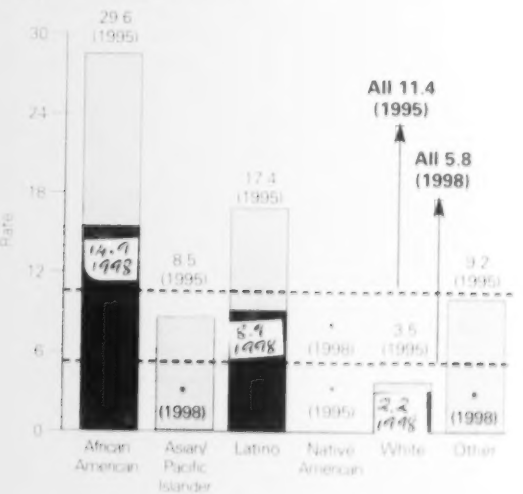
State Rank: Youth Homicide, children ages 10-17



Homicide Rate per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, California Children Ages 0-17



Homicide Rate per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, California Children Ages 10-17



* Due to small numbers, reliable rates cannot be calculated.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. *WISQARS* (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/default.htm.

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County Data Tables

Indicators

1. California children
2. Low income children
3. Teen births
4. Late or no prenatal care
5. Low birthweight infants
6. Infant mortality
7. High school dropout rate
8. Graduates prepared for college
9. Reading and math skills
10. Foster care

California children

1999, Ages 0-17

	African American	Asian	Latino	Native American	White	Total
Alameda	73,758	80,102	90,499	1,583	133,880	379,822
Alpine	-	4	18	94	110	226
Amador	117	48	716	107	5,417	6,405
Butte	887	3,507	6,533	866	38,041	49,834
Calaveras	41	81	839	203	7,984	9,148
Colusa	13	80	3,270	79	2,478	5,920
Contra Costa	26,880	31,916	45,614	955	129,824	235,189
Del Norte	30	347	1,002	623	5,251	7,253
El Dorado	184	1,043	5,003	360	32,428	39,018
Fresno	14,659	35,710	123,266	2,063	83,113	258,811
Glenn	24	701	2,967	142	4,654	8,488
Humboldt	297	1,306	2,330	2,488	24,650	31,071
Imperial	687	542	39,895	340	6,811	48,275
Inyo	14	61	821	575	2,856	4,327
Kern	13,111	6,649	91,257	1,553	97,999	210,569
Kings	2,175	1,666	17,577	320	16,326	38,064
Lake	359	128	1,838	388	11,004	13,717
Lassen	70	72	957	251	5,891	7,241
Los Angeles	272,279	307,052	1,665,177	5,730	594,967	2,845,205
Madera	975	479	18,769	311	14,853	35,387
Marin	1,638	3,116	8,905	105	37,090	50,854
Mariposa	14	27	282	116	3,063	3,502
Mendocino	155	302	5,062	1,298	15,630	22,447
Merced	2,845	10,429	31,382	271	26,832	71,759
Modoc	11	10	421	125	1,829	2,396
Mono	10	37	612	111	1,848	2,618
Monterey	5,458	7,146	65,359	443	40,907	119,313
Napa	429	1,181	8,874	156	18,577	29,217
Nevada	38	208	1,582	200	18,207	20,235
Orange	14,592	103,741	328,294	1,746	338,780	787,153
Placer	432	1,796	7,270	472	51,176	61,146
Plumas	56	36	445	175	3,585	4,297
Riverside	27,155	20,425	184,550	3,649	217,025	452,804
Sacramento	40,982	46,280	57,773	3,256	184,382	332,673
San Benito	75	289	7,901	40	6,386	14,691
San Bernardino	53,462	27,324	222,544	2,889	241,069	547,288
San Diego	57,143	76,094	279,401	4,051	376,327	793,016
San Francisco	20,077	56,332	32,760	393	41,556	151,118
San Joaquin	10,458	31,139	53,736	1,116	73,873	170,322
San Luis Obispo	1,028	1,344	11,828	283	40,588	55,071
San Mateo	8,406	41,134	56,893	602	72,943	179,978
Santa Barbara	2,647	4,867	50,829	472	46,836	105,651
Santa Clara	16,517	119,351	145,613	962	169,167	451,610
Santa Cruz	729	2,374	25,453	232	36,067	64,855
Shasta	417	1,759	2,983	1,276	37,725	44,160
Sierra	2	2	60	12	583	659
Siskiyou	177	128	1,261	556	8,214	10,336
Solano	16,717	17,244	20,563	631	57,400	112,555
Sonoma	2,243	4,634	22,811	1,158	80,106	110,952
Stanislaus	3,020	11,033	46,590	1,147	75,110	136,900
Sutter	383	2,874	5,802	203	13,286	22,548
Tehama	72	99	3,293	270	10,517	14,251
Trinity	10	38	122	181	2,601	2,952
Tulare	1,833	6,307	69,852	808	44,266	123,066
Tuolumne	73	103	934	165	9,572	10,847
Ventura	4,461	12,805	85,519	759	104,275	207,819
Yolo	919	3,889	13,401	503	22,528	41,240
Yuba	856	3,688	3,359	328	12,832	21,063
CALIFORNIA	702,100	1,091,079	3,982,667	50,191	3,761,295	9,587,332
	7.3%	11.4%	41.5%	0.5%	39.2%	100%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1998, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm

California children

1999, Ages 10-17

	African American	Asian	Latino	Native American	White	Total
Alameda	30,770	32,261	33,111	688	58,576	155,406
Alpine	-	-	12	37	65	114
Amador	107	18	382	53	2,660	3,220
Butte	393	1,335	2,690	425	18,477	23,320
Calaveras	22	36	401	109	4,057	4,625
Colusa	6	36	1,244	41	1,227	2,554
Contra Costa	11,417	14,234	17,596	517	59,277	103,041
Del Norte	15	164	444	275	2,560	3,458
El Dorado	102	406	1,818	185	16,268	18,779
Fresno	5,804	15,324	46,343	908	37,786	106,165
Glenn	13	284	1,185	74	2,207	3,763
Humboldt	134	627	1,005	1,025	11,915	14,706
Imperial	312	263	15,642	276	3,296	19,789
Inyo	9	19	296	269	1,451	2,044
Kern	5,365	2,728	33,262	762	44,970	87,087
Kings	954	676	6,558	146	7,139	15,473
Lake	158	55	755	157	5,312	6,437
Lassen	34	30	402	114	2,984	3,564
Los Angeles	112,689	130,359	575,127	2,676	259,257	1,080,108
Madera	448	210	6,596	103	7,162	14,519
Marin	751	1,272	2,846	54	16,882	21,805
Mariposa	5	8	124	74	1,489	1,700
Mendocino	97	134	1,949	549	7,917	10,646
Merced	1,243	4,641	11,925	147	12,597	30,553
Modoc	5	3	176	67	935	1,186
Mono	7	22	193	73	960	1,255
Monterey	2,815	3,288	22,492	226	18,387	47,208
Napa	221	581	3,118	59	9,218	13,197
Nevada	26	98	685	104	9,373	10,286
Orange	6,031	41,544	100,776	755	141,956	291,062
Placer	205	748	2,912	229	24,096	28,190
Plumas	36	17	234	93	1,978	2,358
Riverside	11,570	8,084	66,187	1,456	102,261	189,558
Sacramento	17,091	19,078	22,663	1,521	80,346	140,699
San Benito	29	103	3,046	21	2,896	6,095
San Bernardino	22,640	10,848	81,706	1,287	111,251	227,732
San Diego	23,264	30,111	91,827	1,776	162,648	309,626
San Francisco	8,637	23,049	11,831	199	15,109	58,825
San Joaquin	4,105	14,516	20,557	477	34,100	73,755
San Luis Obispo	624	582	4,621	159	19,708	25,694
San Mateo	3,924	16,675	21,318	315	31,080	73,312
Santa Barbara	1,236	1,980	17,425	241	21,643	42,525
Santa Clara	7,178	47,022	53,071	423	73,408	181,102
Santa Cruz	397	1,047	8,329	126	17,139	27,038
Shasta	200	851	1,314	546	18,074	20,985
Sierra	1	-	39	11	385	436
Siskiyou	108	60	522	306	4,268	5,264
Solano	7,323	7,614	8,452	298	26,410	50,097
Sonoma	1,044	2,072	8,124	489	38,876	50,605
Stanislaus	1,323	5,430	17,620	433	34,688	59,494
Sutter	176	1,163	2,331	97	5,960	9,727
Tehama	35	36	1,212	106	5,206	6,595
Trinity	3	23	76	88	1,351	1,541
Tulare	771	2,990	25,808	451	20,124	50,144
Tuolumne	37	50	428	94	4,827	5,436
Ventura	2,066	5,577	30,744	342	47,406	86,135
Yolo	425	1,666	5,165	213	9,959	17,428
Yuba	427	1,554	1,393	212	5,650	9,236
CALIFORNIA	294,828	453,602	1,398,108	22,957	1,687,207	3,856,702
	7.6%	11.8%	36.3%	0.6%	43.7%	100%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1998, available online http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEOGRAP/Race.htm

Low-income children—subsidized school meals

1998-2000

	1998-2000 Average school enrollment	1998-2000 Average eligible	1998-2000 Avg. % eligible	1998-2000 Avg. eligible rank	1998 Number/percent children eligible	1999 Number/percent children eligible	2000 Number/percent children eligible
Alameda	215,716	74,189	34.4%	20	76,458 (36.1%)	74,781 (34.5%)	71,328 (32.6%)
Alpine	136	95	70.1%	57	112 (78.9%)	108 (81.8%)	66 (49.3%)
Amador	5,016	1,319	26.3%	8	1,330 (27.5%)	1,331 (26.6%)	1,296 (25.0%)
Butte	33,617	15,039	44.7%	32	15,166 (44.7%)	14,999 (44.6%)	14,953 (44.9%)
Calaveras	6,901	2,093	30.3%	14	2,240 (32.1%)	2,012 (29.3%)	2,027 (29.6%)
Colusa	4,260	2,650	62.2%	54	2,586 (62.1%)	2,695 (62.5%)	2,669 (62.0%)
Contra Costa	155,556	42,800	27.5%	9	42,771 (28.2%)	43,097 (27.5%)	42,533 (26.8%)
Del Norte	5,406	2,348	43.4%	29	2,417 (44.2%)	2,417 (44.2%)	2,211 (41.9%)
El Dorado	27,847	6,499	23.3%	5	6,757 (24.3%)	6,406 (23.0%)	6,334 (22.7%)
Fresno	176,166	103,877	59.0%	50	105,040 (60.2%)	106,911 (61.0%)	99,681 (55.8%)
Glenn	5,956	3,417	57.4%	49	3,481 (57.2%)	3,384 (56.9%)	3,385 (58.1%)
Humboldt	21,758	8,475	39.0%	27	8,595 (39.1%)	8,446 (37.8%)	8,385 (40.1%)
Imperial	32,509	21,808	67.1%	56	21,818 (67.7%)	21,568 (65.8%)	22,039 (67.7%)
Inyo	3,382	1,007	29.8%	11	1,010 (29.4%)	986 (29.5%)	1,025 (30.4%)
Kern	145,752	80,368	55.1%	48	77,105 (53.6%)	80,065 (54.9%)	83,935 (56.9%)
Kings	24,599	13,212	53.7%	46	12,946 (53.6%)	13,372 (53.9%)	13,318 (53.6%)
Lake	10,090	5,392	53.4%	44	5,665 (54.5%)	5,538 (55.8%)	4,973 (50.0%)
Lassen	5,598	1,926	34.4%	21	2,013 (35.2%)	1,963 (34.9%)	1,802 (33.0%)
Los Angeles	1,608,636	973,589	60.5%	51	937,003 (59.3%)	982,526 (61.0%)	1,001,239 (61.3%)
Madera	23,829	14,456	60.7%	52	14,135 (59.8%)	14,504 (60.8%)	14,728 (61.4%)
Marin	27,718	3,787	13.7%	2	3,621 (13.6%)	3,768 (13.4%)	3,971 (14.0%)
Mariposa	2,759	948	34.4%	19	897 (31.5%)	997 (35.7%)	950 (36.0%)
Mendocino	15,506	7,513	48.5%	39	7,061 (45.3%)	7,559 (48.8%)	7,920 (51.3%)
Merced	48,938	35,293	72.1%	58	35,644 (73.9%)	34,468 (70.3%)	35,767 (72.2%)
Modoc	2,099	1,120	53.4%	43	1,152 (52.3%)	1,070 (50.0%)	1,138 (58.2%)
Mono	2,003	659	32.9%	16	620 (32.4%)	619 (29.8%)	737 (36.4%)
Monterey	69,036	36,991	53.6%	45	36,833 (54.3%)	36,602 (53.5%)	37,538 (53.0%)
Napa	19,514	6,430	33.0%	17	6,307 (32.7%)	6,431 (32.9%)	6,553 (33.2%)
Nevada	14,389	2,725	18.9%	4	2,890 (20.2%)	2,758 (19.6%)	2,526 (17.0%)
Orange	465,090	176,170	37.9%	25	169,528 (37.6%)	176,980 (38.0%)	182,003 (38.1%)
Placer	51,598	8,954	17.4%	3	9,257 (18.7%)	9,209 (17.9%)	8,395 (15.6%)
Plumas	3,563	1,304	36.6%	23	1,410 (38.5%)	1,256 (35.7%)	1,246 (35.6%)
Riverside	293,305	146,304	49.9%	41	142,002 (50.3%)	145,835 (49.9%)	151,074 (49.6%)
Sacramento	207,683	93,638	45.1%	34	93,630 (46.2%)	93,894 (45.1%)	93,389 (44.1%)
San Benito	10,998	3,304	30.0%	12	3,251 (30.7%)	3,283 (29.5%)	3,377 (29.9%)
San Bernardino	364,191	182,147	50.0%	42	174,503 (49.3%)	183,377 (50.4%)	188,562 (50.3%)
San Diego	468,754	210,359	44.9%	33	210,319 (46.0%)	210,025 (44.9%)	210,734 (43.8%)
San Francisco	80,694	35,382	43.8%	30	38,015 (46.3%)	34,804 (43.8%)	33,326 (41.5%)
San Joaquin	111,260	53,739	48.3%	38	54,170 (49.7%)	53,008 (47.8%)	54,039 (47.4%)
San Luis Obispo	36,377	11,486	31.6%	15	11,629 (32.1%)	11,589 (31.8%)	11,241 (30.9%)
San Mateo	94,872	24,010	25.3%	6	26,131 (27.4%)	22,688 (23.6%)	23,211 (25.0%)
Santa Barbara	66,782	25,929	38.8%	26	25,330 (38.3%)	25,708 (38.4%)	26,750 (39.8%)
Santa Clara	252,131	75,988	30.1%	13	76,180 (30.4%)	76,861 (30.5%)	74,923 (29.5%)
Santa Cruz	39,408	14,562	37.0%	24	14,542 (37.2%)	14,407 (36.2%)	14,736 (37.5%)
Shasta	29,972	13,288	44.3%	31	13,350 (44.3%)	13,346 (44.2%)	13,169 (44.5%)
Sierra	2,609	251	9.6%	1	296 (18.7%)	190 (06.4%)	267 (08.2%)
Siskiyou	8,020	3,659	45.6%	35	3,801 (44.9%)	3,780 (48.2%)	3,395 (43.8%)
Solano	71,371	21,075	29.5%	10	21,328 (30.5%)	22,455 (31.2%)	19,443 (26.9%)
Sonoma	72,293	18,770	26.0%	7	17,997 (25.2%)	19,190 (26.5%)	19,124 (26.2%)
Stanislaus	91,370	43,277	47.4%	37	41,561 (46.1%)	43,043 (47.2%)	45,226 (48.8%)
Sutter	15,214	7,185	47.2%	36	7,180 (46.8%)	7,137 (46.3%)	7,239 (48.6%)
Tehama	11,035	5,416	49.1%	40	5,549 (49.7%)	5,346 (49.0%)	5,354 (48.5%)
Trinity	2,332	1,268	54.4%	47	1,277 (53.7%)	1,300 (55.5%)	1,226 (53.9%)
Tulare	84,278	51,955	61.6%	53	50,851 (60.7%)	51,687 (61.4%)	53,326 (62.8%)
Tuolumne	8,284	2,846	34.4%	18	2,884 (34.1%)	2,874 (34.8%)	2,780 (34.2%)
Ventura	135,981	47,375	34.8%	22	47,051 (35.4%)	47,696 (35.0%)	47,377 (34.2%)
Yolo	27,944	11,143	39.9%	28	11,750 (43.1%)	10,896 (39.2%)	10,784 (37.5%)
Yuba	13,141	8,398	63.9%	55	8,562 (63.5%)	8,190 (62.5%)	8,443 (65.8%)
CALIFORNIA	5,835,243	2,769,209	47.5%	-	2,717,007 (47.4%)	2,781,435 (47.6%)	2,809,186 (47.3%)

Note A child is eligible for subsidized school meals if his or her parent's income is below 185% of the federal poverty level and only if an application for subsidized meals is requested and completed. Consequently, this data, the percent of enrolled school children eligible for free or reduced school meals, does not account for the number of children whose parents are below 185% of the federal poverty level but have not requested and/or completed an application for subsidized school meals.

Source California Department of Education, DataQuest (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest.

Teen births

Ages 15-19, 1996-1998

	1996-1998 Average teen births	1996-1998 Average teen birth rate	1996-1998 Average rank	1996 Births	1996 Rate	1997 Births	1997 Rate	1998 Births	1998 Rate
Alameda	1,787	43.4	21	1,830	46.7	1,777	43.1	1,755	40.8
Alpine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Amador	33	31.8	8	37	37.0	36	34.7	26	24.1
Butte	355	53.6	34	396	62.4	342	51.7	326	47.4
Calaveras	37	27.5	5	48	37.1	38	28.2	25	18.0
Colusa	39	50.4	28	41	54.4	40	52.3	35	44.6
Contra Costa	1,051	36.5	15	1,093	39.2	1,055	36.7	1,004	33.7
Del Norte	60	59.3	40	54	57.2	62	61.3	65	59.3
El Dorado	151	28.3	7	150	29.1	155	29.0	149	26.8
Fresno	2,504	82.7	52	2,517	85.7	2,535	83.9	2,459	78.8
Glenn	63	56.0	38	61	56.6	65	57.1	63	54.2
Humboldt	188	41.8	18	197	45.2	185	40.9	181	39.4
Imperial	393	62.2	42	400	63.4	381	60.5	399	62.7
Inyo	34	52.9	32	37	57.9	33	52.4	31	48.4
Kern	1,944	81.8	51	1,952	85.8	1,928	81.5	1,953	78.5
Kings	374	87.9	55	381	91.1	369	87.1	373	85.5
Lake	109	58.2	39	117	64.2	99	53.1	110	57.4
Lassen	46	44.7	24	48	49.1	39	37.8	51	47.2
Los Angeles	18,804	64.9	43	19,958	70.3	18,530	64.1	17,923	60.4
Madera	370	82.9	53	371	83.7	381	85.8	359	79.2
Marin	103	17.7	1	119	21.1	111	19.0	79	13.1
Mariposa	16	32.1	9	11	22.4	19	38.5	18	35.1
Mendocino	154	48.6	26	167	53.9	139	44.2	156	47.7
Merced	617	74.2	49	674	84.4	620	74.8	558	64.3
Modoc	20	49.2	27	25	63.1	23	56.1	11	27.9
Mono	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Monterey	899	75.3	50	900	80.1	925	77.3	872	69.0
Napa	141	37.3	16	158	43.2	126	33.4	138	35.6
Nevada	87	27.3	4	86	27.7	89	28.1	85	26.2
Orange	3,963	51.0	29	4,247	56.4	3,944	50.8	3,698	46.0
Placer	212	27.0	3	229	30.5	214	27.2	194	23.6
Plumas	20	25.1	2	24	30.9	15	19.1	20	25.3
Riverside	3,237	65.0	45	3,284	69.2	3,222	65.1	3,206	61.1
Sacramento	2,113	54.5	36	2,131	57.1	2,099	54.4	2,110	52.4
San Benito	117	66.0	46	124	72.3	109	61.2	119	64.8
San Bernardino	4,172	69.0	47	4,316	73.9	4,128	68.7	4,073	64.7
San Diego	4,433	52.1	30	4,831	59.4	4,192	49.3	4,277	48.2
San Francisco	553	33.2	11	588	35.7	584	35.2	488	28.8
San Joaquin	1,308	64.9	44	1,328	68.5	1,367	68.0	1,228	58.6
San Luis Obispo	249	27.8	6	249	28.9	242	27.1	256	27.4
San Mateo	689	35.5	12	702	37.6	677	35.0	688	34.1
Santa Barbara	706	52.4	31	724	56.2	715	53.0	678	48.5
Santa Clara	2,099	43.6	22	2,137	46.0	2,143	44.6	2,018	40.4
Santa Cruz	353	42.7	19	367	45.8	342	41.5	351	41.1
Shasta	320	53.3	33	322	55.0	329	55.0	309	50.0
Sierra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Siskiyou	74	43.0	20	73	43.2	80	46.5	68	39.3
Solano	654	47.4	25	700	52.4	651	47.3	611	42.9
Sonoma	509	36.4	14	504	37.5	525	37.7	497	34.1
Stanislaus	1,039	62.1	41	1,084	67.2	1,037	62.1	995	57.3
Sutter	148	54.2	35	141	53.4	145	53.6	157	55.5
Tehama	111	55.0	37	115	57.7	108	53.5	109	53.8
Trinity	20	40.9	17	18	37.3	20	42.0	21	43.5
Tulare	1,319	87.8	54	1,387	93.9	1,283	85.4	1,287	84.3
Tuolumne	62	36.3	13	65	38.0	66	38.6	56	32.4
Ventura	1,101	44.5	23	1,159	48.0	1,103	44.7	1,041	41.1
Yolo	229	32.7	10	236	34.7	231	33.1	219	30.4
Yuba	168	72.1	48	194	86.5	161	69.2	149	61.6
CALIFORNIA	60,370	57.1		63,118	61.6	59,851	56.7	58,141	53.2

* Due to small numbers reliable rates can not be calculated—55 of 58 counties ranked.

Source: Unpublished vital data from California Department of Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, May 2000; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1999, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm

Late or no prenatal care

1996-1998

	1996-1998 Average late/no prenatal care births	1996-1998 Average percent late/no prenatal care	1996-1998 Average rank	1996 Number	1996 Percent	1997 Number	1997 Percent	1998 Number	1998 Percent
Alameda	433	2.1%	2	378	1.9%	437	2.1%	484	2.4%
Alpine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Amador	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Butte	123	5.3%	34	118	4.8%	131	5.8%	121	5.4%
Calaveras	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colusa	21	6.8%	42	25	8.3%	15	4.9%	23	7.3%
Contra Costa	371	3.1%	15	409	3.5%	345	2.9%	358	2.9%
Del Norte	11	3.3%	17	11	3.3%	11	3.4%	10	3.2%
El Dorado	44	2.6%	8	45	2.7%	53	3.2%	34	2.0%
Fresno	479	3.4%	19	480	3.3%	519	3.7%	439	3.1%
Glenn	18	4.4%	26	23	5.3%	14	3.3%	18	4.7%
Humboldt	71	4.9%	30	78	5.2%	71	4.9%	65	4.5%
Imperial	184	7.5%	45	210	8.4%	188	7.9%	155	6.3%
Inyo	14	7.0%	43	20	9.1%	11	5.8%	12	6.0%
Kern	486	4.4%	28	592	5.4%	486	4.5%	381	3.5%
Kings	86	4.0%	23	89	4.0%	59	2.8%	110	5.1%
Lake	44	7.7%	46	49	8.6%	40	7.2%	42	7.5%
Lassen	12	4.0%	22	11	3.8%	11	3.4%	14	4.8%
Los Angeles	4,761	3.0%	12	5,005	3.0%	4,790	3.0%	4,487	2.9%
Madera	89	4.4%	27	82	4.1%	85	4.3%	101	4.9%
Marin	61	2.3%	4	74	2.8%	56	2.1%	52	2.0%
Mariposa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mendocino	81	8.0%	47	74	7.4%	76	7.6%	94	8.8%
Merced	257	7.2%	44	220	6.0%	258	7.3%	294	8.4%
Modoc	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mono	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Monterey	300	4.5%	29	350	5.3%	281	4.2%	269	4.0%
Napa	57	4.0%	24	64	4.3%	39	2.7%	69	5.1%
Nevada	26	3.3%	16	28	3.5%	21	2.6%	28	3.7%
Orange	1,382	2.9%	11	1,522	3.2%	1,427	3.0%	1,198	2.6%
Placer	64	2.4%	5	83	3.0%	55	2.1%	53	2.0%
Plumas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Riverside	1,308	5.7%	37	1,340	5.8%	1,284	5.6%	1,299	5.7%
Sacramento	868	5.0%	31	925	5.2%	841	4.9%	839	4.8%
San Benito	21	2.4%	6	21	2.7%	16	1.8%	25	2.8%
San Bernardino	1,441	5.1%	32	1,519	5.2%	1,392	5.0%	1,411	5.1%
San Diego	2,376	5.5%	35	2,447	5.5%	2,440	5.7%	2,241	5.2%
San Francisco	235	2.9%	10	213	2.6%	244	3.0%	248	3.0%
San Joaquin	504	6.0%	38	472	5.6%	491	5.8%	549	6.6%
San Luis Obispo	90	3.7%	20	103	4.2%	82	3.3%	84	3.6%
San Mateo	299	3.0%	13	286	2.9%	323	3.2%	289	2.9%
Santa Barbara	218	3.7%	21	245	4.1%	206	3.6%	202	3.5%
Santa Clara	724	2.8%	9	811	3.1%	681	2.6%	681	2.6%
Santa Cruz	104	3.0%	14	124	3.7%	83	2.4%	105	3.1%
Shasta	51	2.6%	7	49	2.4%	50	2.5%	54	2.8%
Sierra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Siskiyou	24	5.2%	33	31	5.8%	16	3.8%	26	5.8%
Solano	351	6.7%	41	407	7.2%	325	6.2%	322	6.7%
Sonoma	121	2.3%	3	106	2.0%	107	2.1%	151	2.9%
Stanislaus	231	3.3%	18	220	3.1%	234	3.5%	238	3.5%
Sutter	74	6.3%	39	69	6.1%	83	6.9%	70	6.1%
Tehama	28	4.4%	25	34	5.1%	30	4.8%	21	3.2%
Trinity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tulare	386	5.6%	36	395	5.5%	364	5.3%	398	6.0%
Tuolumne	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ventura	206	1.8%	1	202	1.7%	205	1.8%	210	1.8%
Yolo	137	6.5%	40	135	6.3%	128	6.1%	149	7.0%
Yuba	84	8.1%	48	88	8.1%	93	8.9%	71	7.2%
CALIFORNIA	19,407	3.7%		20,328	3.8%	19,244	3.7%	18,650	3.6%

* Due to small numbers reliable rates can not be calculated — 1 = 1st of 58 counties ranked

Sources Unpublished vital data from California Department of Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, May 2000; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1999, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/race.htm.

Low birthweight infants

1996-1998

	1996-1998 Average low birthweight infants	1996-1998 Average low birthweight infants	1996-1998 Average Rank	1996 Number	1996 Percent	1997 Number	1997 Percent	1998 Number	1998 Percent
Alameda	1,459	7.0%	50	1,440	7.0%	1,436	6.9%	1,502	7.2%
Alpine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Amador	15	5.4%	17	11	3.8%	16	5.9%	17	6.5%
Butte	111	4.7%	7	122	4.9%	103	4.6%	107	4.7%
Calaveras	15	4.7%	5	17	5.3%	15	4.6%	12	4.2%
Colusa	15	4.8%	8	10	3.3%	14	4.6%	20	6.4%
Contra Costa	781	6.3%	38	776	6.3%	774	6.3%	794	6.3%
Del Norte	18	5.6%	25	15	4.5%	24	7.4%	15	4.7%
El Dorado	101	6.1%	33	107	6.4%	110	6.6%	86	5.1%
Fresno	935	6.5%	43	947	6.5%	935	6.6%	922	6.4%
Glenn	17	4.1%	1	16	3.6%	20	4.7%	15	3.9%
Humboldt	70	4.7%	6	75	5.0%	59	4.0%	76	5.2%
Imperial	133	5.4%	18	109	4.4%	115	4.8%	175	7.0%
Inyo	13	6.5%	46	17	7.7%	11	5.8%	12	6.0%
Kern	716	6.3%	36	760	6.6%	671	6.0%	717	6.2%
Kings	127	5.9%	29	141	6.3%	122	5.9%	118	5.5%
Lake	31	5.5%	23	28	4.8%	32	5.7%	34	6.0%
Lassen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Los Angeles	10,552	6.5%	42	10,761	6.4%	10,487	6.5%	10,408	6.6%
Madera	107	5.3%	15	109	5.4%	93	4.7%	119	5.7%
Marin	142	5.4%	19	149	5.6%	142	5.4%	135	5.3%
Mariposa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*
Mendocino	57	5.4%	21	57	5.6%	55	5.4%	58	5.4%
Merced	221	6.1%	34	235	6.3%	216	6.0%	211	6.0%
Modoc	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mono	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Monterey	350	5.2%	14	319	4.8%	371	5.5%	359	5.3%
Napa	67	4.5%	2	59	3.9%	67	4.5%	74	5.0%
Nevada	44	5.6%	26	48	6.0%	41	5.2%	43	5.7%
Orange	2,516	5.3%	16	2,488	5.2%	2,521	5.3%	2,538	5.5%
Placer	130	4.9%	9	127	4.6%	131	5.0%	133	5.0%
Plumas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Riverside	1,468	6.3%	37	1,440	6.1%	1,528	6.6%	1,437	6.2%
Sacramento	1,162	6.6%	47	1,097	6.1%	1,190	6.9%	1,200	6.8%
San Benito	40	4.6%	4	39	4.9%	36	4.1%	44	4.9%
San Bernardino	1,869	6.5%	45	1,941	6.6%	1,895	6.7%	1,771	6.3%
San Diego	2,578	5.9%	30	2,614	5.8%	2,518	5.8%	2,603	6.0%
San Francisco	561	6.8%	48	559	6.7%	541	6.6%	583	7.1%
San Joaquin	567	6.5%	44	578	6.6%	570	6.5%	554	6.4%
San Luis Obispo	126	5.2%	13	136	5.5%	134	5.4%	109	4.6%
San Mateo	618	6.1%	35	577	5.7%	592	5.9%	685	6.8%
Santa Barbara	348	6.0%	31	363	6.1%	336	5.8%	346	6.0%
Santa Clara	1,587	6.0%	32	1,599	6.0%	1,551	5.9%	1,612	6.0%
Santa Cruz	173	5.0%	10	150	4.4%	180	5.1%	188	5.5%
Shasta	101	5.1%	11	102	5.0%	96	4.8%	106	5.5%
Sierra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Siskiyou	26	5.4%	20	30	5.6%	24	5.6%	23	5.0%
Solano	355	6.3%	39	366	6.3%	349	6.4%	351	6.4%
Sonoma	279	5.1%	12	299	5.4%	267	4.9%	272	5.0%
Stanislaus	448	6.4%	40	439	6.1%	450	6.6%	454	6.6%
Sutter	76	6.5%	41	75	6.6%	73	6.0%	79	6.8%
Tehama	30	4.6%	3	34	5.1%	28	4.5%	27	4.1%
Trinity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tulare	387	5.5%	24	409	5.7%	360	5.2%	393	5.7%
Tuolumne	26	5.7%	27	25	5.4%	27	5.8%	25	5.8%
Ventura	630	5.5%	22	609	5.2%	659	5.8%	622	5.4%
Yolo	123	5.8%	28	119	5.5%	125	5.9%	126	5.9%
Yuba	71	6.8%	49	65	5.9%	73	7.0%	75	7.6%
CALIFORNIA	32,440	6.1%		32,649	6.1%	32,232	6.1%	32,438	6.2%

* Due to small numbers reliable rates can not be calculated. 50 of 58 counties ranked.

Sources: Unpublished vital data from California Department of Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, May 2000; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1999, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm

Infant mortality

1996-1998

	1996-1998 Average infant deaths	1996-1998 Average infant mortality rate	1996-1998 Average rank	1996 Deaths	1996 Rate	1997 Deaths	1997 Rate	1998 Deaths	1998 Rate
Alameda	118	5.7	11	124	6.0	125	6.0	106	5.1
Alpine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Amador	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Butte	17	7.1	23	17	6.9	15	6.7	18	7.9
Calaveras	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colusa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contra Costa	68	5.5	9	68	5.5	63	5.1	74	5.9
Del Norte	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
El Dorado	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fresno	109	7.6	24	115	7.9	118	8.4	93	6.5
Glenn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Humboldt	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Imperial	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inyo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kern	89	7.7	26	113	9.8	76	6.7	77	6.7
Kings	18	8.5	27	26	11.5	12	5.8	17	7.9
Lake	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lassen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Los Angeles	962	5.9	13	999	5.9	950	5.9	936	5.9
Madera	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mariposa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mendocino	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Merced	25	6.8	20	27	7.2	25	6.9	22	6.2
Modoc	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mono	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Monterey	39	5.8	12	35	5.3	39	5.8	42	6.2
Napa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Orange	208	4.4	1	211	4.4	209	4.4	205	4.4
Placer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Riverside	155	6.7	17	150	6.4	141	6.0	175	7.5
Sacramento	118	6.7	19	123	6.9	121	7.0	109	6.1
San Benito	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
San Bernardino	219	7.6	25	209	7.1	235	8.3	213	7.5
San Diego	234	5.3	7	243	5.4	236	5.5	224	5.2
San Francisco	39	4.8	5	40	4.8	37	4.5	41	5.0
San Joaquin	61	7.0	22	67	7.6	63	7.2	52	6.0
San Luis Obispo	13	5.4	8	11	4.4	15	6.0	14	5.9
San Mateo	45	4.5	2	40	4.0	51	5.1	44	4.3
Santa Barbara	27	4.6	4	22	3.7	26	4.5	33	5.7
Santa Clara	129	4.9	6	137	5.1	148	5.6	102	3.8
Santa Cruz	19	5.6	10	21	6.1	17	4.8	20	5.8
Shasta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sierra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Siskiyou	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Solano	37	6.7	18	41	7.1	35	6.4	36	6.5
Sonoma	25	4.6	3	23	4.2	22	4.1	30	5.5
Stanislaus	48	6.9	21	49	6.8	48	7.1	47	6.8
Sutter	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tehama	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trinity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tulare	44	6.3	15	44	6.1	42	6.1	47	6.8
Tuolumne	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ventura	69	6.0	14	58	5.0	85	7.5	65	5.6
Yolo	14	6.4	16	21	9.7	13	6.2	7	3.3
Yuba	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CALIFORNIA	3,090	5.9		3,186	5.9	3,091	5.9	2,994	5.7

* Due to small numbers, reliable rates can not be calculated — 27 of 58 counties ranked.

Source: Unpublished vital data from California Department of Health Statistics, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section, May 2000. California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1999, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm

High school dropout rate

1997-1999

	1997-99 Avg. 9-12 school enrollment	1997-99 Avg. 9-12 dropouts	1997-99 Avg. 9-12 rate	1997-99 Avg. 9-12 rank	1997 Number	1997 Rate	1998 Number	1998 Rate	1999 Number	1999 Rate
Alameda	57,939	1,463	2.5%	28	1,482	2.6%	1,471	2.5%	1,437	2.4%
Alpine	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Amador	1,871	21	1.1%	3	21	1.4%	16	1.0%	26	1.1%
Butte	10,344	398	3.8%	47	399	4.0%	410	4.0%	384	3.5%
Calaveras	2,224	44	2.0%	14	38	1.7%	33	1.5%	60	2.7%
Colusa	1,443	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contra Costa	43,043	857	2.0%	15	703	1.7%	912	2.1%	955	2.1%
Del Norte	1,587	33	2.1%	17	37	2.4%	34	2.2%	27	1.6%
El Dorado	9,058	171	1.9%	12	217	2.4%	176	1.9%	119	1.3%
Fresno	49,495	2,083	4.2%	50	2,143	4.4%	2,095	4.3%	2,010	4.0%
Glenn	1,770	44	2.5%	25	69	4.0%	40	2.3%	22	1.2%
Humboldt	6,784	233	3.4%	41	194	3.0%	222	3.3%	284	4.0%
Imperial	9,793	175	1.8%	9	134	1.4%	217	2.2%	175	1.8%
Inyo	1,118	12	1.1%	2	13	1.2%	17	1.5%	7	0.6%
Kern	40,279	1,459	3.6%	43	1,650	4.2%	1,454	3.6%	1,274	3.1%
Kings	6,845	165	2.4%	22	134	2.0%	171	2.5%	191	2.7%
Lake	2,931	84	2.9%	35	106	3.7%	87	3.0%	58	2.0%
Lassen	1,656	45	2.7%	33	59	3.6%	47	2.9%	29	1.7%
Los Angeles	430,359	16,503	3.8%	46	19,246	4.6%	14,501	3.4%	15,761	3.6%
Madera	6,738	214	3.2%	38	201	3.0%	217	3.2%	224	3.3%
Marin	8,078	106	1.3%	4	109	1.4%	105	1.3%	104	1.3%
Mariposa	854	21	2.4%	23	16	2.0%	26	3.1%	20	2.2%
Mendocino	5,144	173	3.4%	40	185	3.7%	171	3.3%	164	3.1%
Merced	14,057	378	2.7%	32	320	2.4%	521	3.7%	294	2.0%
Modoc	681	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mono	517	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Monterey	17,870	575	3.2%	39	538	3.1%	611	3.4%	577	3.1%
Napa	5,699	56	1.0%	1	61	1.1%	84	1.5%	24	0.4%
Nevada	4,631	167	3.6%	42	156	3.4%	186	4.0%	160	3.4%
Orange	132,127	2,793	2.1%	18	3,174	2.5%	2,494	1.9%	2,711	2.0%
Placer	15,202	282	1.9%	11	281	2.0%	269	1.8%	295	1.8%
Plumas	1,183	23	1.9%	13	25	2.1%	16	1.4%	28	2.3%
Riverside	79,894	1,953	2.4%	24	2,026	2.6%	2,008	2.5%	1,825	2.2%
Sacramento	57,384	2,110	3.7%	44	1,780	3.2%	1,841	3.2%	2,710	4.5%
San Benito	2,899	58	2.0%	16	28	1.0%	81	2.8%	65	2.1%
San Bernardino	98,156	3,059	3.1%	36	3,092	3.3%	3,444	3.5%	2,641	2.6%
San Diego	128,489	3,426	2.7%	30	3,626	2.9%	3,520	2.7%	3,132	2.4%
San Francisco	19,891	940	4.7%	52	856	4.3%	1,123	5.7%	840	4.2%
San Joaquin	31,839	549	1.7%	6	575	1.9%	521	1.7%	550	1.6%
San Luis Obispo	11,296	179	1.6%	5	195	1.8%	165	1.5%	177	1.5%
San Mateo	25,790	458	1.8%	8	504	2.0%	407	1.6%	464	1.8%
Santa Barbara	17,249	391	2.3%	21	443	2.7%	391	2.3%	338	1.9%
Santa Clara	70,410	1,816	2.6%	29	1,699	2.5%	2,175	3.1%	1,575	2.2%
Santa Cruz	11,261	307	2.7%	34	420	3.9%	307	2.7%	195	1.7%
Shasta	9,715	244	2.5%	26	240	2.5%	298	3.1%	195	2.0%
Sierra	507	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Siskiyou	2,696	110	4.1%	49	149	5.6%	106	3.9%	76	2.8%
Solano	20,650	374	1.8%	10	349	1.8%	356	1.7%	418	2.0%
Sonoma	20,161	540	2.7%	31	497	2.6%	614	3.1%	510	2.4%
Stanislaus	25,781	978	3.8%	45	880	3.5%	959	3.6%	1,095	4.1%
Sutter	4,571	209	4.6%	51	268	6.0%	198	4.4%	162	3.5%
Tehama	3,282	71	2.2%	20	58	1.8%	68	2.1%	87	2.7%
Trinity	806	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tulare	23,147	937	4.0%	48	1,026	4.6%	894	3.9%	890	3.7%
Tuolumne	2,705	47	1.7%	7	63	2.5%	57	2.1%	20	0.7%
Ventura	37,903	812	2.1%	19	908	2.5%	800	2.1%	728	1.9%
Yolo	7,804	197	2.5%	27	210	2.8%	190	2.4%	190	2.4%
Yuba	3,694	115	3.1%	37	97	2.8%	126	3.4%	123	3.2%
CALIFORNIA	1,609,304	48,507	3.0%		51,746	3.3%	47,306	2.9%	46,470	2.8%

* Due to small numbers, reliable rates can not be calculated—52 of 58 counties ranked.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/

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Graduates prepared for college

1997-1999 Graduates with University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) entrance courses completed

	1997-1999 Average number of graduates	1997-1999 Average number of grads with courses completed	1997-1999 Average percent of grads with courses completed	1997-1999 Average rank of grads with courses completed	1997 Avg. number/percent of grads with entrance courses completed	1998 Avg. number/percent of grads with entrance courses completed	1999 Avg. number/percent of grads with entrance courses completed
Alameda	10,495	3,987	38.0%	21	3,768 (37.3 %)	3,948 (38.2 %)	4,244 (38.4 %)
Alpine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Amador	349	79	22.6%	51	81 (25.4 %)	74 (22.0 %)	82 (20.9 %)
Butte	1,775	596	33.6%	29	591 (34.4 %)	599 (34.2 %)	598 (32.2 %)
Calaveras	436	134	30.7%	36	146 (31.4 %)	150 (33.8 %)	105 (26.3 %)
Colusa	309	59	19.2%	56	67 (23.8 %)	45 (14.4 %)	66 (19.9 %)
Contra Costa	8,408	3,698	44.0%	9	3,480 (42.9 %)	3,810 (45.7 %)	3,805 (43.4 %)
Del Norte	259	65	24.9%	48	73 (27.4 %)	59 (22.3 %)	62 (25.0 %)
El Dorado	1,681	699	41.6%	10	614 (39.8 %)	725 (42.1 %)	759 (42.6 %)
Fresno	8,308	2,709	32.6%	31	2,541 (32.8 %)	2,699 (32.7 %)	2,888 (32.3 %)
Glenn	346	99	28.5%	43	103 (28.4 %)	84 (25.8 %)	109 (31.1 %)
Humboldt	1,290	410	31.8%	33	363 (30.7 %)	402 (30.9 %)	464 (33.5 %)
Imperial	1,636	332	20.3%	54	330 (20.2 %)	322 (20.6 %)	343 (20.0 %)
Inyo	237	81	34.2%	28	76 (33.3 %)	85 (35.4 %)	82 (33.7 %)
Kern	7,363	1,443	19.6%	55	1,348 (18.9 %)	1,473 (20.5 %)	1,508 (19.4 %)
Kings	1,124	342	30.4%	38	385 (35.0 %)	327 (29.4 %)	313 (27.0 %)
Lake	518	154	29.7%	41	149 (29.7 %)	156 (30.3 %)	157 (29.1 %)
Lassen	309	65	21.1%	53	55 (17.7 %)	58 (20.1 %)	83 (25.2 %)
Los Angeles	72,410	28,430	39.3%	15	27,728 (39.8 %)	28,896 (40.1 %)	28,666 (38.0 %)
Madera	1,148	360	31.3%	34	378 (32.5 %)	367 (32.5 %)	334 (29.0 %)
Marin	1,702	810	47.6%	3	789 (46.2 %)	808 (49.2 %)	834 (47.5 %)
Mariposa	157	38	24.2%	50	38 (23.9 %)	40 (25.3 %)	36 (23.4 %)
Mendocino	971	297	30.6%	37	294 (30.9 %)	271 (28.4 %)	326 (32.3 %)
Merced	2,631	682	25.9%	46	645 (27.4 %)	721 (27.4 %)	680 (23.4 %)
Modoc	132	46	35.1%	26	47 (36.4 %)	46 (32.6 %)	46 (36.5 %)
Mono	102	53	52.1%	2	30 (33.0 %)	61 (69.3 %)	69 (53.9 %)
Monterey	3,027	877	29.0%	42	765 (27.8 %)	898 (28.8 %)	969 (30.2 %)
Napa	1,052	374	35.6%	23	332 (34.4 %)	408 (37.2 %)	382 (35.0 %)
Nevada	927	419	45.1%	7	374 (43.7 %)	457 (52.6 %)	425 (40.2 %)
Orange	24,141	9,417	39.0%	16	8,697 (38.6 %)	9,397 (39.2 %)	10,157 (39.1 %)
Placer	2,906	1,146	39.4%	14	982 (37.0 %)	1,095 (38.1 %)	1,361 (42.7 %)
Plumas	245	101	41.2%	12	114 (44.0 %)	87 (38.0 %)	102 (41.3 %)
Riverside	13,959	4,168	29.9%	40	3,662 (28.1 %)	4,054 (29.0 %)	4,787 (32.2 %)
Sacramento	9,950	3,421	34.4%	27	3,118 (33.6 %)	3,659 (36.8 %)	3,486 (32.8 %)
San Benito	540	218	40.4%	13	222 (49.2 %)	232 (40.3 %)	200 (33.7 %)
San Bernardino	16,525	4,127	25.0%	47	3,677 (23.9 %)	4,259 (25.8 %)	4,446 (25.2 %)
San Diego	23,124	8,829	38.2%	19	8,282 (38.0 %)	9,089 (39.4 %)	9,116 (37.3 %)
San Francisco	3,563	2,160	60.6%	1	2,039 (60.3 %)	2,114 (56.5 %)	2,328 (65.3 %)
San Joaquin	5,333	1,514	28.4%	44	1,293 (26.2 %)	1,485 (27.6 %)	1,763 (31.1 %)
San Luis Obispo	2,102	802	38.2%	20	776 (39.7 %)	790 (37.1 %)	841 (37.8 %)
San Mateo	4,656	2,126	45.7%	6	2,073 (46.4 %)	2,148 (45.4 %)	2,156 (45.2 %)
Santa Barbara	3,034	1,172	38.6%	17	1,027 (35.9 %)	1,284 (43.3 %)	1,205 (36.8 %)
Santa Clara	12,857	5,656	44.0%	8	5,443 (43.9 %)	5,736 (45.0 %)	5,789 (43.1 %)
Santa Cruz	2,050	677	33.0%	30	647 (33.9 %)	734 (35.9 %)	649 (29.6 %)
Shasta	1,709	531	31.0%	35	509 (30.2 %)	568 (33.0 %)	515 (30.0 %)
Sierra	78	36	46.2%	5	30 (50.8 %)	39 (50.6 %)	39 (39.8 %)
Siskiyou	510	196	38.4%	18	178 (33.9 %)	203 (41.3 %)	207 (40.4 %)
Solano	3,744	1,122	30.0%	39	1,202 (33.5 %)	991 (26.6 %)	1,174 (29.9 %)
Sonoma	3,445	1,429	41.5%	11	1,433 (45.2 %)	1,360 (39.6 %)	1,495 (40.1 %)
Stanislaus	4,888	1,104	22.6%	52	1,082 (24.2 %)	1,245 (25.1 %)	984 (18.8 %)
Sutter	868	211	24.3%	49	215 (27.6 %)	198 (23.2 %)	220 (22.7 %)
Tehama	574	202	35.2%	25	210 (36.5 %)	198 (33.8 %)	198 (35.2 %)
Trinity	159	75	47.4%	4	81 (47.6 %)	72 (46.5 %)	73 (48.0 %)
Tulare	4,127	1,121	27.2%	45	1,095 (28.1 %)	1,083 (26.3 %)	1,185 (27.1 %)
Tuolumne	494	157	31.8%	32	139 (29.4 %)	143 (28.8 %)	190 (37.1 %)
Ventura	7,034	2,592	36.9%	22	2,487 (37.6 %)	2,578 (36.4 %)	2,712 (36.6 %)
Yolo	1,490	527	35.3%	24	504 (34.5 %)	514 (34.2 %)	562 (37.3 %)
Yuba	521	72	13.8%	57	72 (15.4 %)	77 (14.9 %)	66 (11.4 %)
CALIFORNIA	283,730	102,247	36.0%		96,879 (36.0 %)	103,421 (36.6 %)	106,441 (35.6 %)

* Due to small numbers reliable rates can not be calculated. 57 of 58 counties ranked.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/

Graduates prepared for college

1999 Graduates with University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) entrance courses completed

	African American Number and percent children eligible	Asian Number and percent children eligible	Filipino Number and percent children eligible	Latino Number and percent children eligible	Native American Number and percent children eligible
Alameda	388 (22.2 %)	1,194 (56.9 %)	261 (42.0 %)	384 (21.1 %)	12 (17.1 %)
Alpine	*	*	*	*	*
Amador	*	*	*	*	*
Butte	*	56 (50.5 %)	*	30 (15.8 %)	*
Calaveras	*	*	*	*	*
Colusa	*	*	*	16 (10.1 %)	*
Contra Costa	207 (23.1 %)	543 (60.6 %)	147 (38.8 %)	325 (26.0 %)	19 (30.2 %)
Del Norte	*	*	*	*	*
El Dorado	*	16 (66.7 %)	*	28 (26.7 %)	*
Fresno	108 (20.1 %)	534 (47.2 %)	28 (40.0 %)	754 (20.8 %)	19 (24.4 %)
Glenn	*	*	*	22 (25.9 %)	*
Humboldt	*	19 (48.7 %)	*	10 (19.6 %)	22 (12.8 %)
Imperial	*	15 (65.2 %)	*	258 (19.0 %)	*
Inyo	*	*	*	3 (15.8 %)	*
Kern	58 (13.2 %)	84 (45.4 %)	46 (31.5 %)	357 (11.9 %)	*
Kings	19 (29.7 %)	*	24 (54.5 %)	86 (17.2 %)	*
Lake	*	*	*	14 (20.0 %)	*
Lassen	*	*	*	4 (26.7 %)	*
Los Angeles	2,706 (33.8 %)	6,436 (64.1 %)	1,119 (51.7 %)	9,581 (27.5 %)	58 (25.1 %)
Madera	*	10 (55.6 %)	*	94 (18.9 %)	*
Marin	15 (22.7 %)	58 (50.0 %)	*	33 (16.2 %)	*
Mariposa	*	*	*	*	*
Mendocino	*	*	*	26 (18.7 %)	*
Merced	18 (14.1 %)	97 (30.0 %)	*	179 (15.1 %)	*
Modoc	*	*	*	4 (25.0 %)	*
Mono	*	*	*	3 (14.3 %)	*
Monterey	33 (23.6 %)	72 (43.4 %)	53 (38.4 %)	306 (20.3 %)	*
Napa	*	*	*	31 (15.4 %)	*
Nevada	*	*	*	3 (5.2 %)	*
Orange	187 (27.5 %)	2,644 (61.0 %)	203 (40.6 %)	1,148 (16.0 %)	105 (39.5 %)
Placer	27 (45.8 %)	71 (65.7 %)	17 (81.0 %)	60 (24.3 %)	10 (26.3 %)
Plumas	*	*	*	3 (23.1 %)	*
Riverside	303 (26.4 %)	345 (66.9 %)	111 (45.9 %)	1,391 (25.0 %)	23 (22.5 %)
Sacramento	243 (20.1 %)	760 (47.3 %)	125 (41.3 %)	283 (19.7 %)	21 (19.4 %)
San Benito	*	*	*	49 (17.5 %)	*
San Bernardino	322 (17.2 %)	426 (52.0 %)	127 (44.7 %)	1,025 (16.1 %)	19 (17.1 %)
San Diego	390 (21.9 %)	786 (53.0 %)	775 (47.3 %)	1,459 (21.5 %)	65 (25.7 %)
San Francisco	203 (50.9 %)	1,309 (73.7 %)	235 (68.1 %)	252 (47.2 %)	*
San Joaquin	67 (15.8 %)	360 (42.4 %)	101 (38.3 %)	240 (17.0 %)	20 (23.8 %)
San Luis Obispo	11 (20.4 %)	23 (44.2 %)	10 (38.5 %)	60 (15.0 %)	*
San Mateo	57 (22.4 %)	517 (73.1 %)	254 (44.6 %)	263 (22.9 %)	*
Santa Barbara	34 (30.6 %)	48 (54.5 %)	25 (37.9 %)	249 (20.3 %)	*
Santa Clara	135 (25.7 %)	2,072 (64.6 %)	304 (37.1 %)	571 (18.7 %)	29 (28.4 %)
Santa Cruz	*	27 (45.0 %)	*	99 (13.5 %)	*
Shasta	*	15 (26.8 %)	*	16 (21.1 %)	15 (20.3 %)
Sierra	*	*	*	2 (20.0 %)	*
Siskiyou	*	*	*	8 (24.2 %)	12 (46.2 %)
Solano	123 (18.9 %)	96 (44.4 %)	193 (43.1 %)	114 (19.8 %)	*
Sonoma	17 (22.1 %)	86 (51.5 %)	*	104 (22.3 %)	*
Stanislaus	11 (7.8 %)	117 (29.3 %)	12 (30.0 %)	159 (10.5 %)	*
Sutter	*	30 (27.8 %)	*	28 (13.0 %)	*
Tehama	*	*	*	23 (29.1 %)	*
Trinity	*	*	*	3 (100.0 %)	*
Tulare	17 (24.3 %)	57 (38.3 %)	26 (39.4 %)	408 (19.4 %)	*
Tuolumne	*	*	*	10 (37.0 %)	*
Ventura	44 (22.2 %)	236 (68.6 %)	80 (46.0 %)	433 (17.9 %)	17 (23.3 %)
Yolo	*	70 (50.0 %)	*	72 (17.4 %)	*
Yuba	*	27 (27.3 %)	*	5 (6.5 %)	*
CALIFORNIA	5,799 (26.3 %)	19,327 (59.2 %)	4,333 (45.4 %)	21,103 (22.1 %)	593 (22.3 %)

* Due to small numbers, relative rates can not be calculated.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (department data and statistical information retrieval system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/

Graduates prepared for college

1999 Graduates with University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) entrance courses completed

	Pacific Islander Number and percent children eligible	White Number and percent children eligible	Multiple race/ethnicity Number and percent children eligible	Total Number and percent children eligible
Alameda	30 (22.7 %)	1,964 (43.8 %)	11 (14.5 %)	4,244 (38.4 %)
Alpine	*	*	*	*
Amador	*	76 (26.8 %)	*	82 (20.9 %)
Butte	*	502 (34.2 %)	*	598 (32.2 %)
Calaveras	*	91 (25.3 %)	*	105 (26.3 %)
Colusa	*	47 (29.0 %)	*	66 (19.9 %)
Contra Costa	23 (45.1 %)	2,537 (48.7 %)	*	3,805 (43.4 %)
Del Norte	*	51 (27.3 %)	*	62 (25.0 %)
El Dorado	*	700 (44.0 %)	*	759 (42.6 %)
Fresno	10 (50.0 %)	1,400 (40.9 %)	35 (66.0 %)	2,888 (32.3 %)
Glenn	*	77 (33.0 %)	*	109 (31.1 %)
Humboldt	*	374 (34.8 %)	31 (96.9 %)	464 (33.5 %)
Imperial	*	62 (22.2 %)	*	343 (20.0 %)
Inyo	*	74 (41.6 %)	*	82 (33.7 %)
Kern	*	952 (24.4 %)	*	1,508 (19.4 %)
Kings	*	173 (33.3 %)	*	313 (27.0 %)
Lake	*	135 (30.5 %)	*	157 (29.1 %)
Lassen	*	74 (25.3 %)	*	83 (25.2 %)
Los Angeles	91 (29.4 %)	8,639 (43.9 %)	36 (31.0 %)	28,666 (38.0 %)
Madera	*	218 (38.2 %)	*	334 (29.0 %)
Marin	*	717 (53.8 %)	*	834 (47.5 %)
Mariposa	*	34 (26.8 %)	*	36 (23.4 %)
Mendocino	*	285 (36.6 %)	*	326 (32.3 %)
Merced	*	372 (31.0 %)	*	680 (23.4 %)
Modoc	*	39 (39.0 %)	*	46 (36.5 %)
Mono	*	63 (61.8 %)	*	69 (53.9 %)
Monterey	*	498 (41.4 %)	*	969 (30.2 %)
Napa	*	320 (40.0 %)	*	382 (35.0 %)
Nevada	*	412 (44.1 %)	*	425 (40.2 %)
Orange	43 (27.9 %)	5,826 (45.4 %)	*	10,157 (39.1 %)
Placer	*	1,161 (43.4 %)	11 (37.9 %)	1,361 (42.7 %)
Plumas	*	96 (43.8 %)	*	102 (41.3 %)
Riverside	17 (21.0 %)	2,595 (36.0 %)	*	4,787 (32.2 %)
Sacramento	41 (22.2 %)	2,013 (35.0 %)	*	3,486 (32.8 %)
San Benito	*	141 (48.6 %)	*	200 (33.7 %)
San Bernardino	15 (18.8 %)	2,510 (30.9 %)	*	4,446 (25.2 %)
San Diego	70 (34.1 %)	5,516 (45.4 %)	55 (35.0 %)	9,116 (37.3 %)
San Francisco	*	314 (66.0 %)	*	2,328 (65.3 %)
San Joaquin	*	947 (37.0 %)	24 (48.0 %)	1,763 (31.1 %)
San Luis Obispo	*	734 (44.0 %)	*	841 (37.8 %)
San Mateo	32 (29.1 %)	1,028 (52.5 %)	*	2,156 (45.2 %)
Santa Barbara	*	839 (48.2 %)	*	1,205 (36.8 %)
Santa Clara	18 (21.7 %)	2,657 (47.3 %)	*	5,789 (43.1 %)
Santa Cruz	*	509 (38.6 %)	*	649 (29.6 %)
Shasta	*	465 (32.3 %)	*	515 (30.0 %)
Sierra	*	33 (44.6 %)	*	39 (39.8 %)
Siskiyou	*	182 (42.0 %)	*	207 (40.4 %)
Solano	12 (13.6 %)	628 (33.4 %)	*	1,174 (29.9 %)
Sonoma	*	1,267 (43.2 %)	*	1,495 (40.1 %)
Stanislaus	*	670 (22.3 %)	*	984 (18.8 %)
Sutter	*	159 (26.5 %)	*	220 (22.7 %)
Tehama	*	160 (36.0 %)	*	198 (35.2 %)
Trinity	*	62 (46.6 %)	*	73 (48.0 %)
Tulare	*	670 (34.7 %)	*	1,185 (27.1 %)
Tuolumne	*	174 (37.6 %)	*	190 (37.1 %)
Ventura	11 (31.4 %)	1,890 (45.4 %)	*	2,712 (36.6 %)
Yolo	*	402 (45.4 %)	*	562 (37.3 %)
Yuba	*	29 (8.9 %)	*	66 (11.4 %)
CALIFORNIA	497 (26.7 %)	54,563 (40.6 %)	226 (28.5 %)	106,441 (35.6 %)

* Due to small numbers, relative rates can not be calculated.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (Department data and statistical information retrieval system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/.

Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR), Reading

Percentage of 4th Grade California Students Scoring in the Top Half of the Nation, 1999-2000

	Spring 2000 Number of 4th graders tested	Spring 2000 % score top half of nation	Spring 2000 Rank	Spring 1999 Number tested	Spring 1999 % score top half of nation	Spring 2000 Number tested	Spring 2000 % score top half of nation
Alameda	16,406	51%	29	14,951	49%	16,406	51%
Alpine	11	55%	21	15	53%	11	55%
Amador	331	60%	10	366	64%	331	60%
Butte	2,370	49%	34	2,388	46%	2,370	49%
Calaveras	493	57%	19	423	57%	493	57%
Colusa	255	36%	52	297	31%	255	36%
Contra Costa	11,991	58%	15	11,132	55%	11,991	58%
Del Norte	343	46%	39	321	48%	343	46%
El Dorado	2,103	68%	4	2,013	66%	2,103	68%
Fresno	13,047	36%	52	12,341	34%	13,047	36%
Glenn	413	43%	42	441	40%	413	43%
Humboldt	1,382	60%	10	1,421	56%	1,382	60%
Imperial	2,310	31%	56	2,228	27%	2,310	31%
Inyo	232	61%	7	260	57%	232	61%
Kern	10,514	38%	49	10,122	35%	10,514	38%
Kings	1,785	39%	47	1,682	36%	1,785	39%
Lake	712	48%	35	718	41%	712	48%
Lassen	358	59%	13	385	53%	358	59%
Los Angeles	125,925	35%	54	116,959	32%	125,925	35%
Madera	1,807	39%	47	1,750	32%	1,807	39%
Marin	2,168	78%	1	2,126	76%	2,168	78%
Mariposa	187	61%	7	161	64%	187	61%
Mendocino	1,100	43%	42	985	44%	1,100	43%
Merced	3,765	27%	58	3,347	27%	3,765	27%
Modoc	140	45%	40	140	51%	140	45%
Mono	154	55%	21	129	50%	154	55%
Monterey	5,059	35%	54	4,855	32%	5,059	35%
Napa	1,357	53%	25	1,359	51%	1,357	53%
Nevada	913	73%	2	861	66%	913	73%
Orange	36,379	51%	29	33,863	48%	36,379	51%
Placer	3,845	70%	3	3,715	67%	3,845	70%
Plumas	243	60%	10	255	58%	243	60%
Riverside	23,802	41%	46	22,019	37%	23,802	41%
Sacramento	15,848	50%	32	15,307	46%	15,848	50%
San Benito	817	47%	38	792	42%	817	47%
San Bernardino	28,878	38%	49	27,163	35%	28,878	38%
San Diego	35,382	53%	25	33,927	48%	35,382	53%
San Francisco	3,994	50%	32	3,978	43%	3,994	50%
San Joaquin	8,773	37%	51	8,308	34%	8,773	37%
San Luis Obispo	2,697	65%	6	2,526	60%	2,697	65%
San Mateo	6,836	58%	15	6,605	55%	6,836	58%
Santa Barbara	5,015	48%	35	4,700	46%	5,015	48%
Santa Clara	19,070	58%	15	18,318	55%	19,070	58%
Santa Cruz	2,902	48%	35	2,861	45%	2,902	48%
Shasta	2,119	55%	21	2,039	51%	2,119	55%
Sierra	65	68%	4	126	58%	65	68%
Siskiyou	511	56%	20	489	54%	511	56%
Solano	5,128	52%	28	5,114	50%	5,128	52%
Sonoma	5,271	61%	7	5,134	61%	5,271	61%
Stanislaus	7,167	45%	40	6,603	43%	7,167	45%
Sutter	1,151	43%	42	1,022	40%	1,151	43%
Tehama	799	51%	29	717	47%	799	51%
Trinity	164	59%	13	141	52%	164	59%
Tulare	6,379	31%	56	5,921	28%	6,379	31%
Tuolumne	528	58%	15	538	58%	528	58%
Ventura	10,323	54%	24	9,119	53%	10,323	54%
Yolo	1,976	53%	25	1,859	50%	1,976	53%
Yuba	891	43%	42	952	44%	891	43%
CALIFORNIA	444,584	45%		418,287	41%	444,584	45%

Source: California Department of Education. DataQuest (department data and statistical information extraction system), available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/

Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR), Math

Percentage of 8th Grade California Students Scoring in the Top Half of the Nation, 1999-2000

	Spring 2000 Number of 8th graders tested	Spring 2000 % score top half of nation	Spring 2000 Rank	Spring 1999 Number tested	Spring 1999 % score top half of nation	Spring 2000 Number tested	Spring 2000 % score top half of nation
Alameda	14,388	52%	32	14,110	50%	14,388	52%
Alpine	14	64%	10	9	*	14	64%
Amador	388	74%	3	373	66%	388	74%
Butte	2,643	49%	41	2,626	51%	2,643	49%
Calaveras	546	68%	5	499	58%	546	68%
Colusa	271	35%	56	343	33%	271	35%
Contra Costa	10,570	59%	19	10,655	55%	10,570	59%
Del Norte	365	50%	37	408	45%	365	50%
El Dorado	2,107	65%	9	2,149	62%	2,107	65%
Fresno	12,053	43%	46	11,989	41%	12,053	43%
Glenn	464	47%	42	446	46%	464	47%
Humboldt	1,534	66%	7	1,738	60%	1,534	66%
Imperial	2,202	33%	58	2,268	28%	2,202	33%
Inyo	236	64%	10	264	66%	236	64%
Kern	9,956	44%	45	9,648	40%	9,956	44%
Kings	1,773	37%	55	1,742	36%	1,773	37%
Lake	756	50%	37	719	43%	756	50%
Lassen	388	59%	19	368	56%	388	59%
Los Angeles	106,059	38%	54	105,213	37%	106,059	38%
Madera	1,652	45%	44	1,683	40%	1,652	45%
Marin	2,017	78%	1	2,039	76%	2,017	78%
Mariposa	190	73%	4	205	51%	190	73%
Mendocino	1,095	53%	28	1,109	45%	1,095	53%
Merced	3,490	42%	48	3,558	38%	3,490	42%
Modoc	151	64%	10	161	51%	151	64%
Mono	153	43%	46	151	48%	153	43%
Monterey	4,718	40%	52	4,682	34%	4,718	40%
Napa	1,392	53%	28	1,341	51%	1,392	53%
Nevada	1,018	76%	2	1,003	77%	1,018	76%
Orange	31,456	59%	19	31,345	56%	31,456	59%
Placer	3,898	67%	6	3,817	66%	3,898	67%
Plumas	250	47%	42	256	57%	250	47%
Riverside	21,063	42%	48	20,958	38%	21,063	42%
Sacramento	14,508	51%	34	14,214	47%	14,508	51%
San Benito	763	50%	37	850	50%	763	50%
San Bernardino	25,579	39%	53	25,024	38%	25,579	39%
San Diego	31,728	55%	27	31,686	50%	31,728	55%
San Francisco	3,572	59%	19	3,663	54%	3,572	59%
San Joaquin	8,038	41%	51	7,808	40%	8,038	41%
San Luis Obispo	2,745	64%	10	2,713	60%	2,745	64%
San Mateo	6,289	60%	17	6,216	55%	6,289	60%
Santa Barbara	4,323	51%	34	4,309	52%	4,323	51%
Santa Clara	17,299	61%	15	17,580	59%	17,299	61%
Santa Cruz	2,798	50%	37	2,752	48%	2,798	50%
Shasta	2,194	56%	25	2,332	49%	2,194	56%
Sierra	81	59%	19	161	39%	81	59%
Siskiyou	540	62%	14	663	52%	540	62%
Solano	4,966	51%	34	4,913	50%	4,966	51%
Sonoma	5,068	60%	17	5,313	54%	5,068	60%
Stanislaus	6,605	53%	28	6,512	48%	6,605	53%
Sutter	1,140	52%	32	1,129	44%	1,140	52%
Tehama	827	53%	28	846	45%	827	53%
Trinity	166	61%	15	190	57%	166	61%
Tulare	6,113	35%	56	6,036	32%	6,113	35%
Tuolumne	599	66%	7	659	59%	599	66%
Ventura	9,513	58%	24	9,510	53%	9,513	58%
Yolo	1,833	56%	25	1,920	48%	1,833	56%
Yuba	910	42%	48	911	39%	910	42%
CALIFORNIA	397,500	48%		395,934	45%	397,500	48%

* Due to small numbers, reliable rates can not be calculated.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (department data and statistical information retrieval system, available online: http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

Foster care, children ages 0-17

1997-1999*

	1997-1999 Avg. number of children in foster care	1997-1999 Avg. rate of children per 1,000 children	1997-1999 Average rank	1997 Number	1997 Rate	1998 Number	1998 Rate	1999 Number	1999 Rate
Alameda	4,411	11.9	47	4,258	11.7	4,424	11.9	4,551	12.0
Alpine	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Amador	19	2.9	4	18	2.8	17	2.6	22	3.4
Butte	642	12.9	50	633	12.8	676	13.6	616	12.4
Calaveras	73	8.2	31	63	7.2	70	7.8	87	9.5
Colusa	21	3.7	9	27	4.8	23	4.0	14	2.4
Contra Costa	2,182	9.3	39	2,204	9.5	2,132	9.1	2,209	9.4
Del Norte	86	12.0	48	78	11.0	88	12.3	92	12.7
El Dorado	201	5.2	18	202	5.4	216	5.6	185	4.7
Fresno	3,236	12.6	49	3,025	11.9	3,344	13.0	3,339	12.9
Glenn	93	11.2	45	105	12.9	94	11.3	81	9.5
Humboldt	249	7.9	28	273	8.6	252	8.0	221	7.1
Imperial	231	4.9	15	193	4.2	248	5.2	251	5.2
Inyo	20	4.5	14	19	4.3	22	5.0	18	4.2
Kern	2,158	10.4	41	1,879	9.2	2,279	11.0	2,317	11.0
Kings	197	5.2	17	179	4.8	206	5.5	205	5.4
Lake	124	9.1	37	123	9.2	125	9.2	123	9.0
Lassen	74	10.3	40	86	12.1	77	10.7	59	8.1
Los Angeles	47,237	16.9	54	47,492	17.2	47,264	16.9	46,956	16.5
Madera	143	4.2	11	107	3.2	170	5.0	153	4.3
Marin	119	2.4	2	111	2.2	124	2.5	121	2.4
Mariposa	20	5.7	22	23	6.6	15	4.3	22	6.3
Mendocino	264	11.8	46	198	8.9	285	12.7	308	13.7
Merced	257	3.6	7	236	3.4	264	3.7	270	3.8
Modoc	20	8.4	32	16	6.6	19	7.9	26	10.9
Mono	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Monterey	389	3.3	6	392	3.5	398	3.4	377	3.2
Napa	150	5.2	16	158	5.5	141	4.9	152	5.2
Nevada	106	5.3	19	98	4.9	121	6.1	100	4.9
Orange	4,361	5.7	21	3,920	5.2	4,507	5.9	4,655	5.9
Placer	376	6.4	24	310	5.4	409	6.9	409	6.7
Plumas	24	5.4	20	25	5.6	24	5.5	22	5.1
Riverside	3,586	8.2	30	2,985	7.0	3,832	8.7	3,941	8.7
Sacramento	4,743	14.5	53	2,924	9.0	5,424	16.5	5,880	17.7
San Benito	33	2.3	1	38	2.8	38	2.7	23	1.6
San Bernardino	4,290	8.0	29	4,101	7.8	4,323	8.0	4,446	8.1
San Diego	6,510	8.4	33	6,134	8.1	6,501	8.4	6,895	8.7
San Francisco	2,526	17.0	55	2,729	18.7	2,490	16.7	2,358	15.6
San Joaquin	1,327	7.9	27	1,335	8.1	1,327	7.9	1,318	7.7
San Luis Obispo	458	8.5	34	410	7.8	486	9.0	477	8.7
San Mateo	707	4.0	10	715	4.2	716	4.1	689	3.8
Santa Barbara	348	3.3	5	327	3.2	342	3.3	375	3.5
Santa Clara	2,954	6.7	26	2,878	6.7	3,028	6.8	2,955	6.5
Santa Cruz	394	6.2	23	436	6.9	388	6.1	359	5.5
Shasta	467	10.7	43	436	10.1	480	11.0	485	11.0
Sierra	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Siskiyou	146	13.9	52	145	13.6	141	13.4	152	14.7
Solano	408	3.6	8	387	3.5	395	3.5	442	3.9
Sonoma	490	4.5	13	453	4.2	497	4.5	521	4.7
Stanislaus	590	4.4	12	612	4.6	597	4.4	561	4.1
Sutter	207	9.3	38	202	9.2	213	9.6	206	9.1
Tehama	152	10.7	42	180	12.6	142	10.0	135	9.5
Trinity	26	8.7	35	29	9.3	30	10.0	20	6.8
Tulare	1,300	10.7	44	1,162	9.7	1,370	11.3	1,367	11.1
Tuolumne	69	6.4	25	61	5.6	67	6.2	79	7.3
Ventura	564	2.7	3	533	2.6	576	2.8	584	2.8
Yolo	356	8.8	36	275	6.9	364	9.0	428	10.4
Yuba	282	13.5	51	228	11.0	271	13.0	347	16.5
CALIFORNIA	100,438	10.7		96,192	10.4	102,097	10.8	103,024	10.7

* California transitioned to a new child welfare data collection system (Child Welfare Services/Case Management System - CWS/CMS) in 1997-1998. The increase in foster care caseload between these years may be an artifact of the conversion process.
** Due to small numbers reliable rates cannot be calculated—55 of 58 counties ranked.

Source: Unpublished data from University of California, Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System Extract; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1998, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm

Foster care, children ages 10-17

1997-1999*

	1997-1999 Avg. number of children in foster care	1997-1999 Avg. rate of children per 1,000 children	1997-1999 Average rank	1997 Number	1997 Rate	1998 Number	1998 Rate	1999 Number	1999 Rate
Alameda	2,052	13.6	49	1,858	12.8	2,052	13.6	2,245	14.4
Alpine	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Amador	15	4.7	11	14	4.3	14	4.3	18	5.6
Butte	283	12.3	41	270	11.8	292	12.7	288	12.3
Calaveras	44	9.7	34	37	8.4	41	9.1	53	11.5
Colusa	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Contra Costa	1,041	10.3	36	990	9.9	1,011	10.0	1,122	10.9
Del Norte	44	12.7	45	42	12.3	45	13.1	44	12.7
El Dorado	95	5.2	13	94	5.2	97	5.3	94	5.0
Fresno	1,334	12.6	44	1,178	11.3	1,362	12.9	1,461	13.8
Glenn	44	11.9	40	45	12.4	43	11.6	44	11.7
Humboldt	127	8.5	31	141	9.4	124	8.3	115	7.8
Imperial	114	5.8	17	97	4.9	125	6.3	119	6.0
Inyo	13	6.5	19	12	5.8	14	6.7	14	6.8
Kern	888	10.4	37	771	9.2	904	10.5	989	11.4
Kings	72	4.7	12	69	4.6	72	4.7	75	4.8
Lake	63	9.9	35	61	9.8	67	10.5	60	9.3
Lassen	43	12.3	42	51	14.6	42	11.9	37	10.4
Los Angeles	18,948	18.0	51	17,806	17.3	18,784	17.8	20,255	18.8
Madera	61	4.3	9	48	3.4	65	4.6	71	4.9
Marin	65	3.1	1	54	2.6	66	3.1	75	3.4
Mariposa	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Mendocino	123	11.5	38	89	8.4	128	11.9	151	14.2
Merced	128	4.3	7	111	3.7	134	4.4	140	4.6
Modoc	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Mono	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Monterey	168	3.7	4	160	3.6	171	3.7	174	3.7
Napa	73	5.6	16	67	5.2	68	5.2	83	6.3
Nevada	64	6.2	18	59	5.8	68	6.6	64	6.2
Orange	1,882	6.7	20	1,637	6.0	1,905	6.8	2,105	7.2
Placer	195	7.1	22	154	5.8	208	7.6	223	7.9
Plumas	13	5.4	15	15	6.1	12	5.0	12	5.1
Riverside	1,366	7.5	25	1,107	6.3	1,416	7.7	1,575	8.3
Sacramento	1,809	13.1	47	1,199	8.9	1,957	14.2	2,272	16.1
San Benito	19	3.2	3	23	3.9	17	2.8	17	2.8
San Bernardino	1,732	7.8	26	1,611	7.5	1,721	7.8	1,865	8.2
San Diego	2,437	8.1	28	2,234	7.7	2,392	8.0	2,684	8.7
San Francisco	1,153	20.2	52	1,117	20.1	1,148	20.1	1,193	20.3
San Joaquin	600	8.3	29	586	8.3	616	8.5	598	8.1
San Luis Obispo	216	8.6	32	196	8.1	212	8.5	241	9.4
San Mateo	378	5.3	14	355	5.2	380	5.4	399	5.4
Santa Barbara	174	4.2	6	167	4.1	165	4.0	190	4.5
Santa Clara	1,408	8.0	27	1,350	7.9	1,415	8.1	1,458	8.1
Santa Cruz	197	7.5	24	190	7.4	197	7.5	204	7.5
Shasta	196	9.5	33	181	8.8	191	9.2	215	10.2
Sierra	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Siskiyou	80	14.9	50	77	14.0	79	14.7	85	16.1
Solano	196	4.0	5	188	3.9	188	3.8	213	4.3
Sonoma	232	4.7	10	217	4.4	229	4.6	249	4.9
Stanislaus	251	4.3	8	259	4.5	257	4.4	236	4.0
Sutter	80	8.4	30	77	8.2	81	8.5	83	8.5
Tehama	84	12.7	46	108	16.2	79	11.9	66	10.0
Trinity	19	12.3	43	21	13.1	24	15.3	13	8.4
Tulare	581	11.6	39	521	10.4	597	11.9	625	12.5
Tuolumne	36	6.7	21	38	6.9	32	5.9	39	7.2
Ventura	264	3.1	2	264	3.1	264	3.1	264	3.1
Yolo	124	7.3	23	93	5.6	126	7.4	153	8.8
Yuba	118	13.2	48	91	10.4	115	12.8	149	16.1
CALIFORNIA	41,791	11.1		38,255	10.4	41,852	11.1	45,265	11.7

* California transitioned to a new child welfare data collection system (Child Welfare Services/Case Management System - CWS/CMS) in 1997-1998. The increase in foster care caseload between these years may be an artifact of the conversion process.
** Due to small numbers, reliable rates cannot be calculated - 52 of 58 counties ceased.

Source: Unpublished data from University of California, Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, Center for Social Services Research, "Child Welfare Services/Case Management System Extract, California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1998, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm.

Foster care, children ages 0-17

1999 Race/Ethnicity

	African American		Latino		White		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Alameda	3,222	43.7	427	4.7	778	5.8	4,551	12.0
Alpine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Amador	*	*	*	*	17	3.1	22	3.4
Butte	51	57.5	42	6.4	482	12.7	616	12.4
Calaveras	*	*	10	11.9	72	9.0	87	9.5
Colusa	*	*	*	*	11	4.4	14	2.4
Contra Costa	1,086	40.4	201	4.4	849	6.5	2,209	9.4
Del Norte	*	*	*	*	64	12.2	92	12.7
El Dorado	*	*	26	5.2	146	4.5	185	4.7
Fresno	828	56.5	1,437	11.7	931	11.2	3,339	12.9
Glenn	*	*	13	4.4	59	12.7	81	9.5
Humboldt	*	*	*	*	152	6.2	221	7.1
Imperial	21	30.6	159	4.0	56	8.2	251	5.2
Inyo	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	4.2
Kern	445	33.9	792	8.7	1,054	10.8	2,317	11.0
Kings	63	29.0	66	3.8	64	3.9	205	5.4
Lake	*	*	*	*	99	9.0	123	9.0
Lassen	*	*	*	*	47	8.0	59	8.1
Los Angeles	21,715	79.8	16,431	9.9	7,883	13.2	46,956	16.5
Madera	28	28.7	70	3.7	51	3.4	153	4.3
Marin	34	20.8	16	1.8	61	1.6	121	2.4
Mariposa	*	*	*	*	19	6.2	22	6.3
Mendocino	21	135.5	40	7.9	195	12.5	308	13.7
Merced	48	16.9	113	3.6	104	3.9	270	3.8
Modoc	*	*	*	*	14	7.7	26	10.9
Mono	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Monterey	64	11.7	187	2.9	117	2.9	377	3.2
Napa	13	30.3	22	2.5	115	6.2	152	5.2
Nevada	*	*	*	*	93	5.1	100	4.9
Orange	448	30.7	1,766	5.4	2,227	6.6	4,655	5.9
Placer	11	25.5	46	6.3	331	6.5	409	6.7
Plumas	*	*	*	*	19	5.3	22	5.1
Riverside	744	27.4	1,267	6.9	1,801	8.3	3,941	8.7
Sacramento	2,127	51.9	881	15.2	2,650	14.4	5,880	17.7
San Benito	*	*	13	1.6	*	*	23	1.6
San Bernardino	1,064	19.9	1,305	5.9	2,009	8.3	4,446	8.1
San Diego	1,991	34.8	1,900	6.8	2,621	7.0	6,895	8.7
San Francisco	1,768	88.1	233	7.1	229	5.5	2,358	15.6
San Joaquin	340	32.5	301	5.6	612	8.3	1,318	7.7
San Luis Obispo	27	26.3	82	6.9	360	8.9	477	8.7
San Mateo	300	35.7	134	2.4	201	2.8	689	3.8
Santa Barbara	64	24.2	158	3.1	137	2.9	375	3.5
Santa Clara	503	30.5	1,393	9.6	889	5.3	2,955	6.5
Santa Cruz	20	27.4	136	5.3	199	5.5	359	5.5
Shasta	28	67.1	30	10.1	374	9.9	485	11.0
Sierra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Siskiyou	*	*	12	9.5	128	15.6	152	14.7
Solano	208	12.4	31	1.5	190	3.3	442	3.9
Sonoma	56	25.0	112	4.9	321	4.0	521	4.7
Stanislaus	55	18.2	163	3.5	329	4.4	561	4.1
Sutter	18	47.0	28	4.8	147	11.1	206	9.1
Tehama	5	69.4	20	6.1	101	9.6	135	9.5
Trinity	*	*	*	*	20	7.7	20	6.8
Tulare	141	76.9	624	8.9	577	13.0	1,367	11.1
Tuolumne	*	*	*	*	70	7.3	79	7.3
Ventura	62	13.9	270	3.2	236	2.3	584	2.8
Yolo	47	51.1	136	10.1	229	10.2	428	10.4
Yuba	12	14.0	34	10.1	286	22.3	347	16.5
CALIFORNIA	37,713	53.7	31,167	7.8	30,858	8.2	103,024	10.7

* Due to small numbers, reliable rates cannot be calculated.

Source: Unpublished data from University of California, Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System Extract. California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1998, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/RaceEth.htm.

Foster care, children ages 10-17

1999 Race/Ethnicity

	African American		Latino		White		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Alameda	1,566	50.9	201	6.1	417	7.1	2,245	14.4
Alpine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Amador	*	*	*	*	13	4.9	18	5.6
Butte	18	45.8	17	6.3	237	12.8	288	12.3
Calaveras	*	*	*	*	40	9.9	53	11.5
Colusa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contra Costa	570	49.9	99	5.6	413	7.0	1,122	10.9
Del Norte	*	*	*	*	34	13.3	44	12.7
El Dorado	*	*	16	8.8	73	4.5	94	5.0
Fresno	382	65.8	626	13.5	399	10.6	1,461	13.8
Glenn	*	*	*	*	30	13.6	44	11.7
Humboldt	*	*	*	*	79	6.6	115	7.8
Imperial	*	*	72	4.6	31	9.4	119	6.0
Inyo	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	6.8
Kern	195	36.3	308	9.3	471	10.5	989	11.4
Kings	26	27.3	26	4.0	20	2.8	75	4.8
Lake	*	*	*	*	50	9.4	60	9.3
Lassen	*	*	*	*	32	10.7	37	10.4
Los Angeles	10,100	89.6	6,398	11.1	3,350	12.9	20,255	18.8
Madera	12	26.8	33	5.0	25	3.5	71	4.9
Marin	21	28.0	*	*	39	2.3	75	3.4
Mariposa	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mendocino	*	*	27	13.9	97	12.3	151	14.2
Merced	25	20.1	52	4.4	60	4.8	140	4.6
Modoc	*	*	*	*	10	10.7	19	16.0
Mono	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	6.4
Monterey	25	8.9	99	4.4	48	2.6	174	3.7
Napa	*	*	*	*	64	6.9	83	6.3
Nevada	*	*	*	*	59	6.3	64	6.2
Orange	193	32.0	742	7.4	1,078	7.6	2,105	7.2
Placer	*	*	22	7.6	187	7.8	223	7.9
Plumas	*	*	*	*	10	5.1	12	5.1
Riverside	339	29.3	459	6.9	739	7.2	1,575	8.3
Sacramento	830	48.6	327	14.4	1,043	13.0	2,272	16.1
San Benito	*	*	10	3.3	*	*	17	2.8
San Bernardino	502	22.2	497	6.1	833	7.5	1,865	8.2
San Diego	791	34.0	693	7.5	1,060	6.5	2,684	8.7
San Francisco	910	105.4	135	11.4	89	5.9	1,193	20.3
San Joaquin	169	41.2	129	6.3	274	8.0	598	8.1
San Luis Obispo	15	24.0	40	8.7	183	9.3	241	9.4
San Mateo	192	48.9	71	3.3	112	3.6	399	5.4
Santa Barbara	35	28.3	67	3.8	76	3.5	190	4.5
Santa Clara	262	36.5	649	12.2	477	6.5	1,458	8.1
Santa Cruz	*	*	74	8.9	120	7.0	204	7.5
Shasta	*	*	17	12.9	168	9.3	215	10.2
Sierra	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Siskiyou	*	*	*	*	71	16.6	85	16.1
Solano	98	13.4	20	2.4	89	3.4	213	4.3
Sonoma	22	21.1	58	7.1	152	3.9	249	4.9
Stanislaus	25	18.9	57	3.2	147	4.2	236	4.0
Sutter	*	*	*	*	63	10.6	83	8.5
Tehama	*	*	10	8.3	51	9.8	66	10.0
Trinity	*	*	*	*	13	9.6	13	8.4
Tulare	61	79.1	277	10.7	281	14.0	625	12.5
Tuolumne	*	*	*	*	34	7.0	39	7.2
Ventura	33	16.0	112	3.6	116	2.4	264	3.1
Yolo	14	32.9	44	8.5	90	9.0	153	8.8
Yuba	*	*	13	9.3	122	21.6	149	16.1
CALIFORNIA	17,500	59.4	12,562	9.0	13,800	8.2	45,265	11.7

* Due to small numbers relative rates cannot be calculated.

Source: Unpublished data from University of California, Berkeley, School of Social Welfare, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System Extract; California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, December 1999, available online: http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm.

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